GAZETTEER WRITING

CONCEPTS, TECHNIQUES AND METHODOLOGY

Compiled and Edited

by

BOARD OF REVENUE, PUNJAB

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PREFACE

This is, perhaps, the first attempt in the Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent to produce a publication containing the know-how and the philosophy behind the concept of Gazetteer writing-which the Britishers during their own times did so assiduously, touching upon almost all aspects of Government and human activity of the people in the areas which were under their direct control.

2. The practice of writing the Gazetteers was started by them almost simultaneously throughout the Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent around the year 1980—84 and the exercise was repeated by them with varying duration until the beginning of the 20th century. In some districts, the revision took place 3/4 times and in a couple of them, the revision was done about six times. The last revision was done by them in the decade of 1930s for the districts of Muzaffargarh, Attock, Gujranwala, Jhang and Sahiwal (then known as Montgomery District). The last revision was done by them in 1936 for Gujranwala District.

3. Somehow or the other, this practice was given up by them after they revised the Gazetteer of Gujranwala District in 1936. No District Gazetteer was anyhow produced by them for Faisalabad District (then kown as Lyallpur district), although they did come out twice with statistical data in respect of Faisalabad. One can conjecture as to why this practice was given up by them between the period of 1930—1947 until they finally left in 1947. During this period, the movement for

independence had gained strength and in addition, the British Government had also got embroiled in International conflict. After independence, the new Government of Pakistan had a myriad of problems such as rehabilitation of refugees, setting up new Government machinery, finding houses for its employees and buildings for its offices etc. These problems were bewildering. Hence, this scholarly activity was relegated for some time.

4. The project of writing Gazetteers was undertaken by Government by fits and starts but without results. It was taken up once in 1952 but was given up soon, thereafter. Again re-started in 1961-62, the project finally resulted in production of about 27 Sub-standard and unacceptable Gazetteers for the districts of the former West Pakistan Unit. This time, the project was again dropped.

5. In 1976, some conceptual thinking took place and a regular Wing was established in the Board of Revenue to oversee and look after this work which was entrusted to the Deputy Commissioners in the Districts. However, nothing happened for a few years, until the present Government took a serious view of this situation in early 1979 and issued a strong directive to the field officers to work on these Gazetteers.

6. Some of the districts did make an effort and produced drafts which were again either very sketchy, Sub-standard or un-acceptable and were finally rejected.

7. The present Governor reiterated the earlier orders in February, 1982 and stressed the need to produce these Gazetteers, without further delay.

8. In view of the Socio-Economic, Cultural developments and historical changes which have taken place in the life of the people since 1947, the Board of Revenue felt that it was absolutely essential to write these

documents but at the same time, giving a new Orientation was inevitable. The purpose of writing the Gazetteers for the British Authors was very different. They were writing these documents as rulers for the people who were ruled by them and the approach to present the facts and figures and the style of life of the people had to be completely overhauled in view of the fact that we were no longer a colony. We became independent about 35 years ago and made tremendous strides in the area of development, a concept which was conspicuous by its absence during the British Regime. To achieve this end, two different Orientation Programmes were held in November, 1982 and February, 1983 for 27 Field Officers at NIPA, Lahore and Jinnah Hall of Lahore Municipal Corporation for about 100 Professors drawn from various Colleges from the Province and 8 Divisional Directors of Development, respectively.

9. Both these programmes were addressed by eminent administrators, scholars and professors in their own areas of specialization. An effort has now been made to compile a book on this subject containing thoughts, ideas and concepts which should be taken into consideration by the present authors of District Gazetteers.

10. The book begins with the Minister's speech which he made on the concluding session of the Gazetteer Orientation Workshop on February 3, 1983. In this speech, he outlined the concept and also indicated the policy of the present Government. We are grateful to him that he was able to spend about 3 hours with us on that day.

11. I must express my deep gratitude to all the contributors of this book who in spite of having a very busy schedule of their activities, were able to find time

and have given us a scholarly presentation. The complete names and addresses of the contributors are given at the end of this book.

12. The most important thing was the revision of the Gazetteer Format so that the present writers do not follow the beaten track. In consultation with the professors who came for the second Orientation Workshop and after considerable deliberations in the Board of Revenue, the old Format has been completly overhauled, keeping in view our present needs, changing aspirations of the people and the development progress which has taken place. A new Format has now been prepared and will be found at the end of this book, before the contributor's list.

13. In this book, it was considered feasible not to include essays and articles on the working of all Government activities in the districts either of the Central Government Departments or the Provincial Government Departments. In that case, the book would have been very voluminous and unwieldy. In addition, it was felt that most of the Government Departments have their own field staff at the divisional and district headquarters who should be able to give proper write-ups on their own working on the basis of special questionnaires prepared by Board of Revenue which have already been served to them through their respective Deputy Commissioners. Accordingly, only those articles were selected for this book which should serve as a general guideline for the authors, mainly concentrating on philosophy and the concept of Gazetteer writing in view of our present day needs.

14. At this stage, I would also like to mention the name of Mr. Zia-ud-Din Qureshi, my Staff Officer who had to do a great deal of leg-work in collecting

the articles from various authors, in proof reading and also getting it finally printed. My thanks are also due to Controller, Government Printing and Stationery Department who attached special priority to this project and in view of the time limit imposed on it by Government, he was able to have this book printed at the Government Printing Press within a short time.

15. We trust that the Deputy Commissioners, their No. 2 officers working on this project with them and the College Professors associated in the Districts as Members of the District Penels will be able to draw upon this book freely and make use of the ideas presented by various Scholars, at the time of writing their District Gazetteers. The book is also likely to serve as a beacon for a long time to come for those who will be entrusted with the responsibility of updating and revising the Gazetteers from time to time.

ANWAR TAHMASP KHAN

Director-General (R&G)
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Dated the 12th April,

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SPEECH
OF
MALIK ALLAHYAR KHAN
MINISTER FOR REVENUE
ON
3RD FEBRUARY, 1983 AT JINNAH HALL, LAHORE
AT THE
CLOSING CEREMONY OF GAZETTEER ORIENTATION WORKSHOP
[FOR PROFESSORS, DIRECTORS OF DEVELOPMENTS AND SOME DISTRICT OFFICERS]

GENTLEMEN.

1. Perhaps, this is the first time that a galaxy of professors has been drawn from various Colleges from all over the Province, particularly in the fields of History, Economics, Geography and English for a subject which is so vital for our past, present and future. The document of Gazetteer as you all know, by now, is a document which tells us about our past in every sphere of our national, community and individual life. It also gives us reasons as to why we have reached the present stage and should also be able to forecast our needs for the future.

2. Although, this is a second course on Gazetteer writing but it is the first course of its kind because it has been organized for educationists in particular and for some other officers also who will be working with the Deputy Commissioners as members of the District Panels.

3. Before I mention a few words about the significance of this document and its historical background with reference to our efforts which we have strived to

make in the past, I would like to congratulate the Board of Revenue to orchestrate a course of this kind with its limited resources in terms of manpower and finance independently without external assistance.

4. After Independence, the idea of revision of District Gazetteers was first taken up in the year 1952 under instructions of the Federal Government. Consequent upon, and in the wake of dissolution of one Unit, the work remained suspended till 1978, when the Governor/MLA, Punjab directed that the Board of Revenue should ensure that the old Gazetteers were properly updated. A deadline for the purpose of preparation/revision of Gazetteers was fixed, but had to be extended from time to time, largely because of the fact that Deputy Commissioners to whom the assignment was entrusted were pre-occupied with their duties of day-to-day administration.

5. The District Gazetteers, I need hardly to say, are a work of considerable national importance, and, as such the existing arrangements to conduct the exercise of writing the Gazetteers rightly attracted the attention of national press also. The Government and the Board of Revenue have carefully, and pragmatically examined the views aired during the debate in the press on this issue. While the Board of Revenue have in the recent past organized a Course at National Institute of Public Administration, Lahore, to acquaint the District Officers who are handling the assignment of writing the Gazetteers. with the demands, requirements and dimensions which should form an important element of description of life-style and heritage of people of an Independent Country, the present Course has been arranged.

6. I am glad to say it is a good idea to associate scholars, historians and intellectuals with the exercise of

writing the Gazetteers. The Government will in fact be looking forward to the contribution which you can make to the compiling of post-Independence Gazetteers. The work you will compile and produce, in association with Deputy Commissioners, is of considerable permanent value, and should capture and embody national spirit and way of life in the framework of District and Punjab Gazetteers. The Gazetteers are conceptually meant to give a complete profile or picture of the Unit to which these pertain. While the Gazetteers will necessarily include data and facts in respect of various aspects of physical configuration, resources, social life and customs, economic activities, development efforts, administration etc., these are more than a mere collection or narration of such basic facts. Such figures are available in various other publications but then the figures do not speak, the figures and basic facts do not tell the way the people live and feel; the figures do not speak of aspirations of the people.

7. The man who is compiling and writing the Gazetteers has to make the figures and facts speak so that the reader gets a complete and a live picture, and in-depth study and a comprehensive view of the District, its life style, its aspirations, its potential, physical and human, and the directions in which the District can go forward, all in a complete perspective. The exercise will be to incorporate facts, relating to all aspects and to so integrate these into a whole that its readibility and utility are both enhanced in the process. You will hopefully make a major contribution in so reflecting the community life at the District level.

8. I hope, you have become conscious by now that the drill before you after you return to your jobs is a little more complex and requires more devotion and dedication than the old District Gazetteer did from their

authors. The very purpose of writing this Gazetteer is now different. We not only have to project the policies of the Government in these drafts but also have to include the aspirations and the achievements of the people. The working of the voluntary organizations and the community services should not be lost sight of by you. A great deal of spade work has to be done because this exercise has not been done for about fifty years now.

9. I trust, you will make a concerted effort to work as members of a unified team and produce a document in each district which is not only worthwhile in terms of its language and content but it also goes into history as something valuable for the future scholars, teachers, students and administrators.

SCHEME FOR WRITING THE DISTRICT GAZETTEERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Anwar Tahmasp Khan

The Gazetteers for various districts in the former Punjab and other parts of India before 1947 were written by the British Officers.

2. 16 Districts of the former Punjab became part of Pakistan in 1947. Old record of Gazetteers shows that in respect of 15 districts, excluding Faisalabad (then Lyallpur District) were written by the British Officers at various times. The first attempt from our historical record appears to have been made by the Deputy Commissioners of Dera Ghazi Khan, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Jhang, Jhelum, Lahore, Sahiwal (the then Montgomery district) Multan, Muzaffargarh, Rawalpindi, Sargodha (then known as Shahpur District) and Sialkot in 1884. It appears that after the East India Company formerly converted its representative in the districts as Deputy Commissioner under the Indian Civil Service Act, 1861, the Government of Britain at that time considered it feasible to produce some kind of historical documents in respect of each district, to train, to educate and to guide the officers who came from across the seas to rule over the Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent. Therefore, initial training held by them in England obviously was not sufficient to educate their officers for duties in a foreign and strange land. It was not only the skin of the people which looked different but the British Officers also viewed the eating habits,

the life style of the people, their mode of dress, eating style, customs, mores and habits as very different from those of their own. It was impossible for Deputy Commissioners at that time to know the people in the district whom they had come to control and rule.

3. The British Officers in the initial stages of the governance of this country in the 3rd part of 19th century produced Settlement Reports, Voluminous tour diaries and handing over notes on transfer which were extensively made use of by the Deputy Commissioners in producing the first District Gazetteers in 1884.

4. The practice of writing or revising the Gazetteers was adopted by the British Officers even before independence and there was a periodical review and revision of the District Gazetteers written in 1884. In respect of Lahore District, the Gazetteer was revised six times the last being in 1916 and in the majority of the districts, the revision was done 5 times. They were able to produce only one district Statistical report for Sheikhupura District in 1934. The last revision by the British Officers was made in 1936 for Gujranwala District. No reasons can be given for not producing any Gazetteer for Faisalabad district for which only two Statistical reports were printed in 1913 and 1936.

5. This is the time when the international political situation was fluid and the British Officers alongwith their Governmental machinery in London got involved in international conflict. One major factor why it was not possible for the British Officers to revise these Gazetteers further until 1947 is that the World War II overtook them and they remained engulfed in it until 1945. At the same time, the movement for independence in the Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent gained momentum and ultimately the British left this colony in 1947.

6. No efforts were made by various Governments

to revise these valuable documents until 1952 when the work was suspended on account of formation of one unit and was taken up again in 1961 when a slip-shod method was made and officers on Special Duty were appointed at the Divisional Headquarters in the then West Pakistan Province including Punjab. The scheme was not well-conceived and the results were very poor. Most of the drafts were sketchy, sub-standard and useless and were not fit to be printed.

7. The scheme was given some push in 1976 but the Research and Gazetteer Wing of the Board of Revenue was not properly manned. The Deputy Commissioners, in spite of circulars issued to them from time to time did not pay much heed to this scheme. It was actually in 1979 when the present Government got serious about producing this historical document called the Gazetteer and a detailed policy letter was issued in January, 1979. Still the efforts were almost fruitless.

8. It was felt necessary by the Board of Revenue to examine in the light of existing situation, socio-economic developments which have taken place since 1947 and the concerted efforts which are being made by the Government to introduce Islamic Code of life for our official and private living, the new dimensions and to give new Orientation to the approach to produce these documents.

9. To understand the whole concept of Gazetteer writing, one must understand what does this document mean. The exact word Gazetteer means; a geographical dictionary meaning thereby :—Complete science of the earth and its inhabitants—A book containing a description of the earth; virtually this will include everything about the earth; the people, the animals, *i.e.* horses, camels and other animals ; the way the people live, their style of life ; the community, utility services

available to them, *i.e.* transportation, aviation, railways, means of communication like wireless, telephones etc. and the structure of brick and mortar and also includes everything below the earth like mineral resources, oceano-graphy, the sea food, the animals under the water, the gems and emaralds in the depths of water, gold and coal mines, silver and salt, electricity and gas. In fact, this science excludes nothing which concerns the mankind."

10. Some of the Members of the educated class have been feeling that the Deputy Commissioner of old times could produce a better Gazetteer because he had a literary flair, better command over the English language and he knew the people much more intimately than the Deputy Commissioner of today. The answer can be given both ways-affirmatively and negatively. The old English Deputy Commissioner had much more free time at his disposal in the district, the population was small not only in the district but also at the district headquarters which was generally a small town. For writing the District Gazetteer, as a matter of principle, he was made responsible for Settlement Operations and after these operations were over, he took over the charge as Deputy Commissioner of the same District and used the Settlement Reports and the Assessment Reports as a base to build up his Gazetteer draft.

11. He had a horse to ride and could visit villages horse-trotting-camp in the villages and stay there for days on end and gather knowledge and information about people-how they lived, what they did and what they ate, etc. Additionally, the number of Government Departments functioning at the District level at that time was very limited and the welfare of the people was not the basic objective of the Government at all. Developments which took place under the British were

only incidental but the main purpose was to tighten the control over the people by spreading the network of railways, roads and other means of communication.

12. On the other hand, we find now that the policy of development of the people in all spheres of life is pronounced. The Government has expanded its structure manifold and Departments of the Federal Government and the Provincial Government have reached right down to the village. At present, there are about 63 Government Agencies at work in the district. Furthermore, because of complexity of Administration, expansion of the role of the Government Departments, the job of the present Deputy Commissioner has become much more complex. He has many multifarious duties to perform which the British Deputy Commissioner even could not think of. The administration of old times was functioning in isolation whereas the administration of today is enmeshed with the lives of the people. So much so that it touches every aspect of a citizen's life either in the cities or in the rural areas. The English man even at the headquarters had plenty of time to spend at the club playing cards or playing tennis with his colleagues. This type of spending time is a luxury for the present Deputy Commissioner. He is lucky if he could find time for his regular meals every day. The pressures on his job are enormous and most of his official functions take him out of his office frequently every day. It is impossible for the layman to know exactly what he is doing while at work.

13. This does not, however, mean that the responsibility of writing the Gazetteers should be taken away from him. He is the pivot of administration in the district and is the sole co-ordinator of Governmental activities at his level. Other people can be certainly

associated with this exercise who have the knowhow and have specialized in certain special areas like History, Geography, Economics, English etc. In addition, some senior officers of his own staff can also be linked up with this exercise who should be able to do the spade work, collect the necessary data and also to dovetail the activities of different departments into one consolidated effort, ultimately leading to the production of a document called Gazetteer. The job of the present Deputy Commissioner has gone through a great metamorphosis and, therefore, requires a great deal of concerted effort on the part of various Departments and agencies who should also put their shoulders together to do this drill seriously which has not been done for the last 60 years or so, for the reasons mentioned above. Our efforts will go down in history as a valuable document and the information that we put into it should be so authentic that it could be verified years later but should not become questionable.

14. A study of all what has happened since 1947 and taking the last year of 1936-37 as the "bench mark" for these documents, it was felt necessary to organize a training programme for field officers working in the districts who have been assigned this task by the Deputy Commissioners. This was done in the first week of November, 1982 in collaboration with NIPA, Lahore. The purpose of this Orientation Programme was to bring home to the officers that it was necessary to highlight the Socio-Economic Developments which have taken place in Pakistan in various Sectors including Social Welfare, Education, Auqaf and Zakat Administration etc. and also to emphasise the objective of producing this document which was no more a guideline for the successors of the present Deputy Commissioners. If a real good document is

produced in each district, it would be useful for various Universities, Post-graduate Students and Scholars, Degree Colleges in the Province, Government Departments and the planners of today and tomorrow.

15. It was also felt necessary that we were required in our fresh efforts to explain in these documents that some of the customs, norms and mores which had been depicted by the British Officers with a tainted eye, had to be corrected and explained in a correct perspective. To give only one example, it could be mentioned that assignment of HAQ MEHR was described by the British Officers as "the custom of sale of daughters by the Mussalmans of India". It is a crude thing to mention but it is interesting at the same time that what our rural brethern wear called "dhoti" was described by the British Officers as something which their women-folk wear called "Petti coat".

16. In the present exercise, when we are considering all the new dimensions to be incorporated in our draft, we also want to put the historical facts straight. Therefore, some special factors have to be taken into consideration. These factors are :—

(*a*) The historical facts narrated by Britishers can be relied upon but certain events of importance which were twisted or distorted by them in their own way and do not depict the real picture of the facts, should not be deleted altogether. These should rather be contradicted by giving the views of unprejudiced and impartial writers of history. It has also been observed that many eminent personalities were not highlighted by the British authors because of their own pre-designed plan. These personalities/families should now be given proper

place in the section of history of District Gazetteers where necessary. Derogatory remarks of the authors of old Gazetteers against certain tribes and general elevation of Hindus over Muslims should be discarded. They regarded the freedom fighters as traitors or criminals. Their role in this respect be presented accurately. Loyalists for them at that time, are traitors for us and *vice versa*.

(*b*) All sorts of historical material collected by imperial writers of history and old Gazetteers should be relied upon in writing the new district Gazetteers. The other sources of collection of material and its insertion in the drafts should be taken from the historical books, research papers written by eminent Scholars, periodical books, published or unpublished material of pre or post-Independence time, handing over notes of Deputy Commissioners, old settlement reports, old assessment reports and other documents available in Deputy Commissioner's Office. This information can further be strengthened through records maintained by certain prominent and well-reputed families of the localities/districts concerned.

(*c*) The norms and customs, prevailing almost all over the province, should not be mentioned in the revised Gazetteers such as death and birth customs except for some peculiar type of customs which are in vogue at certain places. In the old editions of Gazetteers, the norms/customs described by the Britishers either advertantly or

inadvertantly ridiculed the local society. These should be mentioned in their true perspective. The customs adopted by the society as a result of a large scale migration of the people from East Punjab or other parts of India at the time of independence should also be accounted for.

(*d*) All the eminent families/persons who contributed towards the freedom movement with all their means at their disposal and took active part in the making of Pakistan should be given place in the new editions of district Gazetteers. Controversial aspects of political and sectional discussions should be avoided.

(*e*) The entire vision regarding the compilation of district Gazetteers has now changed. Punjab has an agrarian economy and about 74% of its population lives in rural areas and their livelihood depends on agriculture. Under the present circumstances, it is important that different developmental aspects specially of agriculture and industry should be drawn up comprehensively. As far as agriculture is concerned, information about land utilization, crop production, market facilities and infra-structure of roads and railways and new inputs, should properly be dealt with while enhancing the utility of district Gazetteers. Due to its widespread impact on the economy of the people, more emphasis should be given and ample space be reserved for this purpose in the Gazetteer. In regard to industry, all improvements and development made so for

since the creation of Pakistan should be projected in its true perspective. One complete chapter each should be devoted to agricultural and industrial development in each district draft.

(f) In order to ascertain the authenticity of Statistical Data used in preparation of district Gazetteers, various Government Agencies such as Census Organization, Director Land Records, Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Division, Government of Pakistan, Planning & Development Department of the province should be contacted for assistance. The reports published by these departments are very useful in making comparison and checking the authenticity of the data/information collected. All Secretaries/Heads of the Attached Departments should be approached through Chief Secretary, Punjab to provide reliable and authenticated information on a uniform pattern for the compiler of the district Gazetteer.

(g) Periodical review sessions, say about every two months should be held in smaller groups on Divisional basis at Lahore or elsewhere to watch and direct the progress of work. These periodical sessions will provide a remarkable impetus and a fillip to the efficiency and progress in writing the district Gazetteers. Mutual discussions, free exchange of views and expert guidance will definitely improve the quality of work.

17. The oldest editions of the Gazetteers available to us by the British Officers are now being re-

printed under the orders of the present Government without any amendment or modification for reference and record and would also be available for sale to the public through Government channels. This process is now nearing completion. These are being reprinted for 15 old districts of Punjab as they stood in 1947 minus Faisalabad.

18. In order to facilitate the work of the Deputy Commissioners, we have in the Board of Revenue prepared 65 standard questionnaires to be observed by them and to elicit information from the respective Departments in order to maintain uniformity in respect of the substance and material in the districts througout the province. This tells the Government departments in the districts exactly the kind of information and things and the form in which it has to be made available to the Deputy Commissioners for incorporation in the Gazetteer. We are also making efforts to prepare afresh the framework with which the drafts will be written, giving new headings for the chapters and putting new sub-headings besides adding completely new chapters in view of our aspirations and achievements as an independent country.

19. The Board of Revenue further felt that the Deputy Commissioners associated by one man out of their executive branch cannot do justice to this job. The co-operation of Education Department in general and the present Secretary of Education, in particular, was obtained to help the Deputy Commissioners and a team of professors has been associated with the most of the Deputy Commissioners. These Professors are drawn from degree colleges within the districts with established reputation in their respective educational fields, particularly in Economics, History, Geography and English in consultation with the Regional/Divisional

Educational authorities. The selection of these panels have already been made. In order to involve these Professors in this job and also to enable them to work as members of a team in the district, an intensive one week Gazetteer Work shop was organized for them by the Board of Revenue which highlighted the following subject-areas :—

(*i*) Importance of District Gazetteer and its uses for future planners, research scholars etc. :

(*ii*) Role of Geography and its importance with reference to Gazetteer Writing.

(*iii*) Psychology of the people of the Punjab.

(*iv*) Importance of Socio-Economic Development and their significance for the District Gazetteer.

(*v*) Uses of Statistics: Analysis and Interpretation of Data.

(*vi*) Sociology of the people of the Punjab.

(*vii*) Role of history in writing of District Gazetteer.

(*viii*) Agricultural Development in the district which occurred after Independence and its impact on Gazetteer Writing.

(*ix*) Role of D.C. as a District Co-ordinator in writing of Gazetteer.

(*x*) Islamic Values and their projection in the Gazetteer.

(*xi*) Industrial Development in the district after independence and its impact on Gazetteer writing.

(*xii*) Socio-Economic aspects of district administration and its relations with District Gazetteer.

(*xiii*) Economic Development with Special re-

ference to district of Sargodha (emphasis on Agricultural and Industrial Development).

(*xiv*) Independence movement and its importance for the district Gazetteer.

(*xv*) Historical perspective of under development-mainly with respect to the third world Countries-retrospect and prospects.

20. The Commissioners have also come forward to give a helping hand to the Deputy Commissioners and deputed their Directors of (Development) at each Divisional Headquarters who will be assisting the Deputy Commissioners particularly in respect of chapters of the Gazetteers which relate to Socio-Economic Development aspects of administration.

21. The P & D has also issued instructions to these officers to do the job of their assignment adequately. The present scheme of things envisages the involvement of the total Governmental machinery at the Provincial, Divisional and District Headquarters excluding no agency or department either of the Provincial Government or the Federal Government. All Central and Provincial Heads are issuing specific instructions to their divisional and district heads to furnish relevant information and authentic data to the District Officers so that it goes into history as a valuable piece of information which can be tested and verified in future, by any one who happens to be interested in the life-style of the people or other aspects of our Socio-Economic structures.

22. In order to facilitate the work of the Deputy Commissioners, the Board of Revenue has decided to create a model draft with the co-operation and assistance of Commissioner, Faisalabad Division and Deputy Commissioner, Faisalabad for which district of Faisal-

abad has been selected. In this district, intensive efforts will be made by all the three teams *i.e.* the divisional team, headed by the Commissioner and consisting of 5/6 Regional Heads of main Government Departments whose activities go write down to the village; the district team headed by the Deputy Commissioner and associated by his officers working on this project and the Board of Revenue team headed by Director-General (R & G) and associated by his concerned Director and two junior officers.

23. They will concentrate on this project by holding frequent meetings, discussions and sifting of information required for the draft. The editing of the draft will also be done jointly. Once the draft is finally written, edited and approved by the three teams, it will require no further changes. In a way, it will be fit to be printed. Photostat copies of this draft will be circulated to all the Deputy Commissioners who will consult the draft and compare it with their own efforts and make changes and make improvements where necessary. The other Deputy Commissioners will also provide for missing information and plug the loopholes, if any. The Deputy Commissioners of other districts will continue the exercise as before, and not wait for the model draft.

24. This drill is not to be done only once but will be repeated after every five years as a policy. Once the Gazetteers are written with devotion and zeal which these documents require, revision and updating after every 5 years will not be a difficult assignment for the future Deputy Commissioners. In addition, after every five years, a consolidated report will be submitted by the Deputy Commissioners through their Commissioners in order to make necessary amendments in the Gazetteers and get them re-printed.

THE ROLE OF HISTORY IN THE WRITING OF GAZETTEER.

Dr. Yar Muhammad

History plays a significant role in the writing of a gazetteer. In fact, history and gazetteer are inseparable. The word history in English is derived from the Greek word, "istoria", which means enquiry. A gazetteer is a geographical dictionary or finding list of cities, mountains, rivers and other geographical entities giving such information about each entity as pronunciation, location, brief history, description and statistics, etc.

(1) Gazetteers usually include some historical information about the entities given in them. Naturally enough, when a person is looking up for information about a geographical entity, some information about the history of that entity, would be his foremost need. For instance, if somebody is seeking information about a certain city, he would first of all like to know when that city was founded and by whom, what its face has been during the various phases of its existence, what business and trades its inhabitants have adopted for their living, etc., etc. It is obvious from this that historical information is an inseparable part of a gazetteer.

(2) History is a major and very important branch of knowledge. Here the questions arise as to what is meant by "history" and what is its importance. According to Hegal, reason rules the world and thus there is no

history except the history of human life. Herodotus is regarded the Father of History because he tried to find out the deeds of human beings (*i.e.* people). Around 2500 B.C., writing of history was considered a religious matter by Greeks and they regarded the study of history as a science. But Aristotle considered history a part of literature. In fact, history is the mirror through which we see the cultural heritage of a people. Ibne Khaldun, the great Muslim Philosopher-historian, is of the view that past, present and the future are links of the same chain because on the foundations of the past we build our present and plan for the future.

(3) It is a hard fact that knowledge of history is not as definite as the results of the experiments in physics or chemistry. Still we insist that history is a science. This is so because it is a science of human civilization and can be regarded a behavioural science.

(4) History is an enormous subject, for it is all the big and little business of the past. Cicero called it "the witness of the ages, the light of truth, the life of memory, the mistress of life, the messenger of antiquity." History has enjoyed an unprecedented boom in the 20th century. Why? because, in the words of one historian, "the unprecedented events in the last generation have stimulated an appetite for parallels, contrasts and interpretation".

(5) It should, however, be not overlooked that history has an intrinsic value, like literature or art.

(6) The Imperial and District Gazetteers have attached great importance to the historical aspects of the "Indian Empire", the states, the provinces and the districts. The Imperial gazetteer was first published in 1881 and the Punjab District Gazetteer was printed in 1883. Out of the four general volumes dealing with "the Indian Empire", an entire volume has been devoted

to the history of India. Renowned scholars in the fields of history, archaeology, numismatics, etc. were associated for writing the chapters relevant to their fields of endeavour. It is indicative of the importance attached to the historical part of the gazetteer by the Englishmen that one finds the names of historians like W. W. Hunter, Vincent A. Smith and William Irvine listed among those who wrote the different chapters. As mentioned in the preface of volume 2, "it has been held necessary to divide..... (the volume) into chapters which relate not so much to separate periods of time as to separate sources from which the materials are derived, and to entrust these chapters to different authors with special qualifications."

(7) The element of history has been introduced by the writers of the gazetteers in almost all the subjects included in the monumental work. For instance, in the chapter dealing with legislature and justice, the Imperial Gazetteer devotes a considerable number of pages to the historical aspects relevant to topics ; in it one finds discussion of "native courts prior to British occupation" and "Company's early courts." In the chapter concerning local and municipal government, we find five pages devoted to "villages and cities in ancient India." Generations will pass, and historical and geographical writings will accumulate, and more perfect works than the Imperial gazetteer will be produced in due course of time; and yet the titles of Imperial and District Gazetteers will always be mentioned with reverence and enthusiasm. Why? because the writers have tried to make this survey a model of its kind. These gazetteers are in a class of their own. They happen to be very good examples of a form of writing characteristically mingling record of social life ethnology, resources, history and other observations which retain the interest of posterity. In other

words, they lay more stress on the social history than on the political history. The scope of social history has been defined by G. M. Trevelyan as follows :—

"The daily life of the inhabitants of the land in past ages: this includes the human as well as the economic relation of different classes to one another, the character of family and household life, the conditions of labour and of leisure, and attitude of man to nature, the culture of each age as it arose out of these general conditions of life, and took ever changing forms in religion, literature and music, architecture, learning and thought."

(8) In the words of Trevelyan, "the social scene grows out of enonomic conditions, to much the same extent that political events in their own turn grow out of social conditions. Without social history, economic history is barren and political history is unintelligible."

(9) While making a new gazetteer for Pakistan and its various regions, the pattern set by the British Indian Government for the Imperial and District Gazetteers in respect of historical contents should be followed in general. But at the same time, writers of the gazetteer should, however, appreciate the fact that the Imperial and District Gazetteers were compiled at the behest, and according to the needs of a foreign power. The social history of the people of the area was seen by the writers from a special perspective and interpreted accordingly. What the Englishmen labelled as "Mutiny" is known to us as War of Independence. The key to nation's future is in her past. A nation that loses it has no future, for men's deepest desires spring from their own inherited experience. To Kant, Hegal, Nieutesche and Schaupenheur the history of the universe is devoid of happiness and they regard it nothing more than a tale of sorrow and misery. But the fact is that history helps us

in finding out the hidden truth.

(10) As a Muslim nation of the sub-continent we have a glorious past. We have to bring to the limelight the fabulous deeds of our own heroes. Our identity is rooted and grounded in Islam. Therefore, we have to present to our people the true picture of the broad path of our political, economic and social development. I feel that the writing of the historical part of the gazetteer should be entrusted to scholars of repute in various branches and collateral subjects of history. The writers should be instructed to make the historical part of the gazetteer a model picture of the social history and conditions of our people. They should try to incorporate in their writing every aspect of human life—people of the area, characteristics of the population, religion, literature produced by the area, business, trade, social and general conditions of the people, important artisans, education, etc., etc. The writer must see life steadily and should see it whole.

(11) It is in respect of the recent social history of the people of Pakistan that the writer shall have to be most innovative and thorough. He will have to study and report in greater amount of detail the pattern of the rapid social change that occured since the time of the great divide of 1947. For instance, at the time of partition people migrating from a certain district of India chose a specific district or a town as their future abode in Pakistan. The historian has to find out why they did so?

(12) In certain instances, the refugees re-migrated after four-five years to some other places. The reasons behind this behaviour has to be investigated by the compilers. Perhaps, he will find that people from a certain district had expertise in certain arts and crafts and chose

their new place of residence on the basis of the existence of facilities for that art or craft there. Anyhow, it is now the job of the historians compiling the gazetteers to dig deep into the causes of the social behaviour of the different segments of our society.

(13) While collecting and compiling information for the gazetteer, the writers will have to bring order out of the chaos of their subjects and separate fact from fiction. History is not the accumulation of facts, but relation of them. Facts relating to the past, when collected without art, are compilations. Compilations no doubt, may be useful but they are not history. I may once again emphasise that history is not merely a catalogue of events or simple narration of incidents. It should be studied and written on scientific lines. For example, causes and effects of a battle are more important than a mere narration of the actual fighting. How far it affected the lives of the people is more significant and meaningful than mentioning the battle itself. History to some people is a simple subject : a matter of dates, a collection of names and narrative of deeds, etc. This is not a correct image of history. No doubt, the mere chronology is the framework of the structure of historical works, but only those works are of permanent value in which historical investigation consists, to a great extent, of the result of the historican's philosophy and his own interpretation of the events.

(14) "History so often is presented in terms of vast incomprehensible forces moving far under the surface, carrying human beings along, helpless, and making them conform to a pattern whose true shape they never see. The pattern does exist, often enough, and it is important to trace it."

(15) In the recent history we have seen how difficult it is to arrive at the truth even about the events

that occured during our own time. Affirmations are followed by contradictions; rumours by denials; denials are refuted; lies "nailed", only to be repeated. What chance then, do we have in our search for the truth. This is a very difficult question to answer, but it is clear that history has to be constantly rewritten and interpreted afresh. In historical writing another fundamental element is that of style. Historical writing has to be lucid, balanced and precise. To produce a proper study the writer must be objective, balanced, fair and free from bias.

(16) The main problem of the writers will perhaps be exclusion rather than inclusion; how much and what, should be left out. This is a question of scale; Gibbon, while writing his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire", still felt, after the sixth attempt, that he had not discovered the right solution to the problem of scale. He thought that the chapters on Christianity might, with further labour, have been considerably reduced. History does not necessarily have to be boring; it can be written in a way that the general reader will understand and that will hold his interest. A historian can recreate the past so that the present age can see how things were with its ancestors.

(17) In the end, it may be said that history is the only branch of knowledge which is the repository of the past experiences of mankind. Those nations which forget their past, cannot build their present and plan for their furture. This is an era of crowded social evolution occuring at a turning point in our history. The change in living memory, has been immense. If, in the new District Gazetteers, we present a true picture, drawn with passion and love, of this evolution, looking back more intensely across the first thirty five years of our independent existence, we would be leaving for posterity a truly remarkable original source of the history of our nation.

FREEDOM MOVEMENT AND ITS IMPORTANCE

For

DISTRICT GAZETTEER.

Qaisar Amin-ud-Din

District Gazetteers are being written for the first time after independence. Last available District Gazetteer was written by the Englishmen in 1936 for the district of Gujranwala.

2. The Englishmen or our brown-campatriots still known in some circles as brown Englishmen compiled the gazetteers with altogether different objectives and perspectives in view. They narrated various historical events and developments in a manner which suited best to the interests of the ruling class. They described various tribes, cultures, races, customs and traditions in a way which, coloured as it was, served well the objectives of the subjugation of already subservient nation or nations and the prolongation of the British Raj.

3. Perusal of the gazetteers compiled by the Englishmen in very many cases by the members of the Indian Civil Service or Indian Political Service would reveal appalling misconceptions about the events, races, tribes, customs and traditions with which the word Muslim was prefixed or affixed. We all know that the Englishmen took over the charge of India from the tatter-

ing Muslim kingdom or kingdoms after toughest possible resistance. Before conquering India, they were convinced that their attempts at subjugating India would only be resisted by the Muslims of the sub-continent because, firstly, they were to be dethroned and, secondly, they were the most militant and organized section of the Indian population. They knew that for Hindus and other non-Muslim communities which were historically docile, illorganized for centuries and least inclined to offer resistance to the invaders, the Englishmen's advent in the sub-continent would merely be a change of masters. These communities, they thought, would welcome the change and consider it a good riddance from the Muslims who had ruled the sub-continent for over one thousand years.

4. The apprehensions of the English invaders were well-founded and history is evident that from the conquest of Bengal to the subjugation of Punjab, the Englishmen suffered most at the hands of the Muslims.

5. This historical fact prejudiced them against the Muslims and the prejudice lasted till they were forced to leave India.

6. Another factor which not only accentuated their prejudices and convinced the Englishmen that their prejudices were not imaginary was their close association with Hindus and other non-Muslims. While the Muslims sulked in the mosques and prayed for the removal of infidels from the Indian scene, the Hindu and other communities went ahead with the plans of getting modern education. They learned to write and speak English while the Muslims boycotted everything which came from Englishmen or pertained to them. When the English replaced Persian as official language the Muslims vanished from the official scene and the Hindus

and other non-Muslim communities stepped in to fill the vacuum.

7. Then came the period when the masters decided to write and compile gazetteers during the course of every regular Settlement.

8. The English Settlement Officers braving hardships of weather and journey and ignoring many hazards of life and comfort rode on the horsebacks alongwith a few members of the staff. These members of the staff used to be well-versed in English and generally worked as interpreters for their 'Sahibs' who could not be proficient in local languages and dialects. According to the old standards of ability and efficiency, these members of the staff used to be very efficient and capable and they served their masters well. But as the chance would have it, they used to be all Hindus or non-Muslims so when they interpreted or narrated the events or described the facts they mingled their own prejudices against the Muslims with the narrations and descriptions and the pictures which emerged out of the heaps of information, so collected, could not be labelled as unbiased and objective.

9. For instance in the Gazetteer of Lahore District compiled as far back as 1916 the compiler describing the Sikh, Muslim and Hindu Jats, writes ————"the Muhammadan and to a less extent the Hindu wastes his time, dulls his faculties, and to some extent predisposes himself to luxuriousness and indolence by excessive smoking" (P. 44).

10. About Arains who were mostly Muslims the compiler had this much to write "Generally speaking however the Arain is inferior to the Jat as a peasant cultivator and as a revenue payer. Though exceedingly industrious and painstaking he lacks perseverence; he succumbs to adverse conditions easily; debt specially

appears to cripple him more than it does the Jat. He has no notion of keeping his home neat, clean or comfortable, Arain villages are proverbially filthy and untidy, his women folk are not to be compared with the Jat house wives for attention to domestic details or for economical management of their resources".

11. Again for Rajputs whose majority comprised Muslims the compiler had to say...... "The true Rajput agriculturists are notorious for extravagance, idleness and slack cultivation". (P. 49).

About Moghals, the compiler records, "As cultivators, they are no better than Qureshis, being lazy, thriftless and very hard on their tenants" (P. 51).

12. The compiler was not a half literate or an ignorant fool. He wrote all this with a purpose and after proper deliberations. But how could a man possessing common sense, experience and workable ability write all these things unless he was blinded by strong and unreasonable prejudices? The prejudices of Englishmen against Muslims knew no bounds and there was nothing with the Muslims which could mitigate these prejudices :

13. With this fact in view the compiler of a District Gazetteer in Pakistan should proceed further to examine the freedom movement and its importance to District Gazetteer.

14. I hope, you would agree with me that freedom movement in the sub-continent began when the first native fired the first bullet at an English advancing invader. When the holocaust, which engulfed the entire sub-continent, occurred in 1857 our freedom movement was one hundred years old. The English called it a mutiny we call it a war of independence. This is the difference between the two approaches and a compiler of a Gazetteer in Pakistan should strictly

adhere to this difference. How can we say that it was a mutiny? Could we call it a mutiny just because it failed? Was this uprising not similar in character, volume and magnitude to that of American War of Independence? Has ever any historian, may be a British historian, called the American War of Independence a successful mutiny? Well if the war of indepence of 1857 was a mutiny then the massacre at Jallianwala Bagh of Amritsar was a lawful and fully justified action of the local law enforcing agency.

15. The history of the freedom movement in the sub-continent is a collection of isolated and collective episodes of patriotism, bravery and recklessness. It is a river of fire, sweat, tears and blood and it flowed for almost two centuries. These episodes occurred in different parts of the sub-continent at different times and need not be incorporated in the gazetteer in a uniform manner and as a general pattern. But what impact these episodes had on the politics and socio-economic conditions prevalent in the districts must necessarily be recorded in the relevent portions of the gazetteer. For instance, the impact the episodes, such as the Partition of Bengal in 1905, the Simla Deputation of 1906 and the creation of the All India Muslim League in 1906, had, on the politics of the district, shall have to be dug out and clearly indicated in the gazetteer. May be, there were persons in your district who played a significant or insignificant role in the developments referred to above. May be, there were persons who participated in the agitation begun by the Hindus and lobbies of the Congress after the partition of Bengal in 1905.

16. The history of freedom movement is a collection of record as voluminous as the works of Shakespeare and I think as much has been written and spoken

on it as on Shakespearean works. Shakespeare wrote in 'Hamlet' "I must be cruel, only to be kind". Ever-since, research began on his works, many Doctorates have been awarded for different interpretation of this single line. Similarly on the thing said and done by the stalwarts of freedom movement such as the Qaid-i-Azam, J. L. Nehru, M.C.K.D. Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Subhash Chandar Bose and others hundreds of books have been written and read by millions.

17. Most of these books have been written by the western scholars or Hindus. Muslim too have written many books but most of these books are considered less authentic by Muslims themselves who prefer to quote from and read the books of western or Hindu writers. And as is expected from these other than Muslim writers and research scholars the books written by them reflect their biased approaches.

18.. These authors have tried to distort the face of history and without being accountable to their contemporaries or their posterities they have seen and recorded the events through their own prisms without being least objective and fair.

19. In one of the most well-read, well-publicised and apparently more authenticated book titled as "Freedom at Midnight" the authors Larry Collins and Dominique La Pierre, have described the events in Lahore and other parts of the Punjab in a most annoying and irritating manner. I reproduce below some paragraphs from the book referred to above :

20. Describing the events in Lahore on the eve of independence, the authors had to record :

"Lahore, the city that should have been the gayest spot on the sub-continent was a scene of devastation. Captain Robert E. Atkins, who had led his Gurkhas

into the city at sundown, found his camp beseiged by pathetic frightened Hindus. Clutching babies, bedding, a suit case or two, they begged to be allowed inside the protective circle of his soldiers. Almost a hundred thousand Hindus and Sikhs were trapped inside Old Lahore's walled city, their water cut, fires raging around them, mobs of Muslim stalking the alleys outside their mohallas, waiting to pounce on any one venturing out. One mob had set the city's most famous Sikh Gurdawara next to the Shah Alami Gate on fire, then shrieked with glee at the screams of the wretched Sikhs being roasted alive inside". (P. 298).

21. Another narration records like this ". . . . A few hours earlier the (Lahore) station had been site of a terrible massacre of fleeing Hindus. Bill Rich, who had handed over charge of Lahore's police a few hours earlier, noticed an appalling sight : A group of porters wheeling a luggage cart down the platform. Piled on to it like bundles heading for the baggage car was a stack of corpses. Rich himself had to step over a corpse lying on the platform to get his foot on to the stairs leading to his carriage. What amazed him was not the sight of that mangled body at his feet but his own indifference to it, his sudden awareness of how hardened he had become to the horrors of the Punjab" (P. 300).

22. Furthermore the authors wrote. "In Moslem areas, Hindus were sometimes offered the choice of converting to Islam or fleeing Pakistan. Bagh Das, a Hindu farmer in a hamlet west of Lyallpur was marcher with three hundred fellow Hindus to a mosque set by a small pond in a neighbouring village. Their feet were washed in the pond and they were herded into the mosque and ordered to sit cross-legged on the floor. The 'maulvi' read a few verses of the Koran." Now,

he told them, "you have the choice of becoming Muslims or being killed". (P. 333).

23. The story of communal disturbance or conflicts was not the story of a hawk falling on a dove. The warring communities seemed to rival one another in the unprecedented savagery which in the form of a mania for murder spread across the face of northern India. All the communities suffered equally and the Muslims suffered most since they were in minority, economically less strong and mentally less prepared. Even in the Muslim majority areas, the Sikhs and Hindus dominated the scenes. In some districts of the western Punjab, some Hindus and Sikhs suffered more but that does not mean that they suffered more on the whole. While referring to these events a compiler is required to operate under the influence of subjective objectivity. After all is not it a fact that collossal migration and communal disturbances were followed by an out pouring of most cruel orgy of rape in which Muslim women and girls suffered most?. Is not it a fact that Hindus and Sikhs fell on Muslims women with morbid frenzy and abduction, kidnapping and rape continued to submerge in a trade of kidnapped Muslim females in those areas of the Punjab where Hindus and Sikhs were in majority?

24. A student of Freedom Movement would be safe in inferring that the impact of this movement was felt in the Punjab, like other Muslim majority provinces except Bengal, at a very late stage.

25. The hum drum of politics pertaining to the freedom of India was felt in northern India soon after the Lucknow Pact which contained this formula that minority communities or their parties would be represented in central and provincial governments not according to the proportion of their population. Instead

these parties would be given more seats than the ones they deserved on the basis of their strength of population. This formula reduced Muslim majorities in Bengal and Punjab to minorities.

26. The illogical arrangement referred to above encouraged the emergence of persons like Sir Fazal Hussain and others on the horizon of politics in the Punjab. Sir Fazal Hussain dominated the political scene of the Punjab for a long time. He belonged to a land owning family of the Punjab and was under the influence of Congressional politics in his early political life.

27. In 1920 when the elections were held for Provincial Councils he was elected to the same as a representative of the Punjab University Graduates Association in which Muslim representation was less than fifteen percent. After the election a cabinet was formed in the Punjab. It consisted of four members —two Indians and two Englishmen. Sir Fazal Hussain was one of the cabinet members alongwith a renowned industrialist of Lahore, Harkishan Lal. A short span of work with Harkishan Lal made him realised that it would be difficult to continue with urban Hindus because they were far more prejudiced than required. He, therefore, decided to form a political party which should be dominated by his own agricultural class of Muslims, Hindus or Sikhs. He was of the opinion that this type of joint political party could be strong and longer lasting and form a consolidated and stable government in the province.

28. His dream of achieving his political ambitions soon came true when Harkishan Lal resigned his cabinet post. Sir Fazal Hussain took the then Government of the Punjab into confidence and got Chhotu Ram, an unknown Jat land-owner from Ambala;

included in the cabinet. In the meanwhile, the Unionist Party had come into being and attracted all sections of land owning class in its fold.

29. The emergence of Sir Fazal Hussain and the formulation of the Unionist Party intensified the question of domination between agriculturist and non-agriculturist classes. This question dominated the political scene of the Punjab till as late as 1945.

30 The Unionist Party ruled over Punjab till the creation of Pakistan and invariably exploited the question referred to above. The policies adopted by this party boosted up the morale, socio-economic stature and political influence of the land owning class and consolidated it to such an extent that the elements of this party continued to influence the politics of the Punjab until 1958—the year in which Martial Law was imposed.

31. In the elections held in 1926, Sir Muhammad Iqbal contested elections for the Provincial Council. Incidentally his opposing candidate was Malik Din Muhammad who was an Arain and by virtue of being so had the support of Arains who formed part of the land owning class and agriculturists. Sir Muhammad Iqbal was supported by the entire urban Kashmiri class since he was Kashmiri by caste. Very few muslims voted for Sir Allama Iqbal just because he was a renowned philosopher, poet and great scholar. He was given votes because he was a Kashmiri and Kashmiris at that time had considerable numerical strength. He defeated Malik Din Muhammad, Bar-at-Law, in this election which was exclusively contested on clan-basis.

32. After some time the office held by Sir Fazal Hussain at provincial level fell vacant because of his elevation to the centre and the question of nomination as provincial minister for education arose. Very many Muslims anticipated that Sir Muhammad Iqbal would be

nominated as a replacement of Sir Fazal Hussain since he was most suitable for the job. But he was ignored and Sir Fazal Hussain with the help of his Unionist Party managed to get Mr. Feroze Khan Noon, a big landlord, a Barrister, but an unknown figure from Sargodha, nominated as Minister for Education. It so happened because Sir Muhammad Iqbal was an urban Kashmiri and did not fall into the category of agriculturists.

33. The policies adopted by Sir Fazal Hussain, Sir Chhotu Ram and the Unionist Party inroduced in the politics of the Punjab an element of persistent tussel between the Hindu industrialists, Muslim urban elite and Hindu urban money-lenders on one side and the Hindu and Muslim land owning classes on the other. This tussel lasted till as late as 1945. And perhaps because of this tussel, the struggle foi freedom continuing on the chess-board of the sub-continent did not have much relevance to the political conditions in the Punjab till 1940. Among Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs themselves, schism could be noted between agriculturists and non-agriculturists or urban and rural sections.

34. You are all aware that the Unionist Party whole-heartedly supported the British Raj and worked for its stability and long life. The members of this Party coming from various districts of the Punjab did not participate in the freedom movement till they saw the writing on the wall and their Muslim leaders in early and middle Forties started turning their coats. The political behaviour of Sir Fazal Hussain, Sir Abdul Qadir, Sir Shahab-ud-Din, Sir Chhotu Ram and other Unionist leaders retarded the growth the political germs which could be conducive to the strengthening of the organizational fibre of freedom movement in the Punjab.

35. These leaders framed laws which reduced the influence of urban Hindus to a nullity. They also pre-

pared a provincial leadership which remained loyal to the British Raj until its political expedience dictated the change in behaviour patterns. Despite the fact that many talented Muslims were around, Sir Fazal Hussain after being elevated to the centre, nominated Mr. Sikandar Hayat as Member Revenue. At the time of his nomination Mr. Sikandar Hayat was known as Honorary Captain Sikandar Hayat who later on became the Chief Minister and ruled Punjab for almost thirteen years.

36. The narration of events given above is relevant to the topic to the extent that it would impress upon you all that when else-where in Twenties and Thirties, the struggle for freedom had acquired magnitude and dimensions, the Punjab under the negative influence of the Unionist Party was almost blank; like it was during the war of independence of 1857. A few isolated incidents such as the agitation against Black Laws, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre or individual acts such as those of Bhagat Singh and his few fellows compatriots that too before the advent of the Unionist Party, were the only reminders of the struggle for freedom going on in the other parts of the sub-continent. There were many under currents and cross-currents but by and large the Punjab presented a picture of a calm sea. Complete lull prevailed and you would be right if you say it was a lull before the storm. So when you write about the freedom movement in the Punjab you need not scan through the annals of history to find out what good deeds were done by the prominent personalities of your districts during Twenties and Thirties most of whom sided with the British Raj and the Unionist Party or else waited for the time to come which would necessitate turning of their coats. They, despite being the sons of the soil of five rivers were not fair to the struggle for freedom so we can only be fair to them by recording that in the first

four decades of this century their contribution was zero. But of course there would be certain persons, very few of course, who suffered from "freedom mania". How can you ignore the valiant Khaksars who laid down their lives on 19th March, 1940 in Lahore? Who dares not saluting them? How can you forget those persons for your district who attended the annual session of the All India Muslim League on the 22nd March, 1940? How can you omit eulogizing those who figured prominently on 23rd March, 1940, the day on which Lahore Resolution, soon after dubbed as Pakistan Resolution by Hindu leaders and Hindu Press, was passed? The year 1940 was the turning point in the history of the Punjab and of the freedom movement. The year heralded fresh breeze in the Punjab. The year generated germs which in a short span of five years converted the All India Muslim League into a movement which resulted into the creation of Pakistan in 1947. The compilers should smell this sweet-scented breeze which swept the face of Punjab which was for years suffering from political mumps and political tumours. It should also be decided who is to be given credit for this change and how much? By 1940 a few prominent Muslim Unionists had joined the rank and file of the All India Muslim League and they were strengthening the organisational structure of the Muslim League. But can you believe that they, combined together, were any match to the Quaid-i-Azam? They were not. Had they have any match the Quaid-i-Azam truthful, straight-forward and objective as he was, would never have said in 1946 that he had only followers in the Muslim League and he himself was the Muslim League. Single handed, with deep sense of devotion to the cause of Indian Muslims and unflinching belief and

confidence in himself and the path chosen for the amelioration of the down-trodden Muslims of the sub-continent, he worked day and night, toured India tirelessly and told every body around that a just cause could not be defeated.

37. It is generally said that movements create their own leaders. In case of Quaid-i-Azam, this generalisation was not applicable since he was the solitary man who generated a movement and led it to success against heavy odds. Poor in health, advanced in age, high in esteem, reckless in efforts and matchless in the battles of wits, he toured many districts of the Punjab. You are required to highlight his vists and it would not be unfair if sufficient spaces are allocated to the description of these visits. There would be certain persons in your districts who arranged, blessed and financed these visits and if this be the case, all those who contributed their mites should be specifically mentioned, venerated and praised. This is how you can repay their dues for they were the personalities who mattered most after the Quaid-i-Azam. The All India Muslim League had cut a sorry figure in the elections held in 1937. In the elections which were held in 1945-46, the League emerged victorious in almost all Muslim majority provinces, including the Punjab.

38. In Punjab, the Muslim League won seventy-nine seats out of the eighty-six reserved for Muslims while the Congress secured fifty one, the Unionist got ten, Independent Group bagged ten and Akali Sikhs won ten. How could the pigmies face the Gulliver? The little people could not upset the designs of a superman who thrived on their mental or intellectual limitations. He outmanoeuvred everybody whether it was Lord Mountbaten, Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Nehru,

Mr. Patel or Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan. He kept thousands of people enthralled despite the fact that he spoke in english a language very few people understood. His visits to the Muslim majority districts in the Punjab are significant

39. After thumping victory in the elections of 1945-46, situation in the Punjab started changing fast. The ministry which was formed after the elections worked under a coalition composed of a few Unionists, who were elected from highly franchised land holder's constituencies and their Sikh and Congress collaboraters. It was an unpopular ministry and the Muslims of the Punjab were not at all satisfied with its working. The Muslim League Party formed the largest single group in the Assembly but it was kept out of office and constrained to work as Opposition. The Provincial Government was determined to keep itself in power so the general dissatisfaction and unrest were shaping themselves into popular agitation. In order to prolong the life of an unpopular Government, it was imperative that the agitation be suppressed ruthlessly. The first step taken by the government in this regard was the imposition of ban on the Muslim National Guards—an official volunteer corps within the All India Muslim League. This unwarranted action of the provincial government set on edge the nerves of the Muslims in the Punjab. When the Police came to search the Muslim League Office in Lahore the Provinincial leaders of the Muslim League refused to let the police search the office and got themselves arrested. In protest against the arrests of the leaders, thousands of Muslims in the Punjab courted arrests. These incidents proved the first drop of the rain.

40. It has been recorded in a book titled MOHAMMAD ALI JINNAH' (A Political Study) written by M. H. Saiyid, that "The movement soon took a serious turn and thousands of Punjab Muslims courted arrests. It was more or less an experiment for the League leaders by means of which they could gauge their own strength and their capacity to conduct a purely political movement. It was the first time, the Muslim had launched upon a movement, of this kind. And now in the light of the Bombay resolution adopting the policy of Direct Action, Punjab became a testing ground. The way the Punjab Civil Disobedience movement was conducted was indeed creditable. It lasted for over two months and not a single communal incident took place. As a matter of fact, there had been occasions when Muslim mobs and processions were intentionally provoked. But such was the discipline among Muslims that nothing untoward happened and the movement was conducted strictly on lines of its being essentially political and against the existing provincial regime. Leaders of every shade of opinion spoke in appreciation including those Sikhs who were opposed to the establishment of a Muslim League Government in the Punjab". (P. 302).

41. Those who participated in this struggle, and they belonged to almost all districts of the Punjab, need special mention for they were the stalwarts who quickened the process of the creation of Pakistan.

42. A compiler has to draw a line of distinction between those who struggled for the creation of Pakistan and those who struggled for the independence of India. All students of Freedom Movement are aware that even among Muslims, there were few sections which opposed the creation of Pakistan though they whole-heartedly supported the cause of the freedom of India. It is true

that change in their outlook occurred but this change became insignificant because it occurred too late. And if you insist upon the date of this change, then I would be fair to say that this change became evident in the first week of January, 1947. During this week, the Congress Working Committee met and considered the implications of the statement issued by the British Government in December, 1946, and accepted its provisions and clarifications, as usual, with reservation. This process had begun on 16th May, 1946 when the British Cabinet Mission had come out with its plan; and for full seven months or so, the leaders of the Congress were playing hide and seek with different sets of proposals.

43. This attitude of the Congress disillusioned many organisations, including those of the Muslims also, which had so far supported the Congress and opposed the Muslim League tooth and nail. These organisations had hitherto hoped and believed that the Congress was keenly interested in dealing with various problems fairly and justly. The hypocritical, diabolical and wavering policies of the Congress had now impressed upon them the shallowness of the claims and statements of the leaders of the Congress. Moreso the Muslim League had won elections in almost all Muslim majority provinces and after observing this achievement these organisations had decided to reorientate their policies in order to get some space on the band-wagon of the Muslim League.

44. Since the compilers have to prepare a record for posterity, they are morally bound to say who was who in the strugle for freedom. Many efforts have been made from different corners to confuse the struggle for the creation of Pakistan with the struggle for "Sworaj". The compilers of the gazetteers have to remove this confusion and haze from different scenes so that the readers of the gazetteers, fifty years

or so hence, may see things in their true prospective.

45. Some of you may disagree with me over this approach but this is what is required to the best of my knowledge and belief and this is what I call subjective objectivity.

46. I firmly believe that independence of India would have carried no meanings for the Muslims of the sub-continent because for the Muslims it would have amounted to a change of masters only. Had there been no Pakistan, we would have remained enslaved with Hindus as our overlords.

47. At this stage many of you would like to have a comprehensive illustration of the subjective objectivity.——a term which I have coined. For your convenience, I reproduce below a paragraph from the autobiography written by Mr. Feroz Khan Noon titled as "FROM MEMORY". He wrote on page 194, "But in 1946 the British were still in India and though the Unionsits had only seven or eight Muslim members returned on their tickets, with the help of Hindu and Sikh Unionist Members, Sir Khizar Hayat Tiwana was again asked by the Governor, Sir Evan Jenkins, to form a Ministry. During this period in 1946, communal trouble and unrest started in earnest. Communal processions had started in Lahore, shouting fiery slogans and the Sikhs and Hindus used to climb up on the roofs of their houses shouting throughout the nights, often throwing home-made explosive bottles. The Muslims retaliated. These times were frightening and full of unrest. One day, my chauffeur while cycling along the Mall, the biggest main street in Lahore, was stopped by the police and searched. He carried a pen knife in his pocket which was taken away. Reports also came from the city that even bread-knives were taken away from the houses of Muslims, whereas the Sikhs

were allowed to cycle about openly armed with two swords each".

48. Lahore, mind you, was a Muslim majority city and if this was the state of offairs in the city, you can well imagine what could be the shape of things in Hindu majority districts and towns.

49. Injustices done to men by men have often defaced the events and march of history. Many injustices were thrust upon the Muslims of the sub-continent by the British, Hindus, Sikhs and even fellow Muslims. You do not have to efface the record of these injustices from the face of history because nobody can conceal or distort the historical truths. How can you prove that Mr. Cyril Redcliffe had *bona fide* intentions when he changed the award after it was communicated to the other members of the Commission and to the Governor of the Punjab? Why the Tehsils of Ferozepur and Zira which had come to Pakistan in the original award went to India in the award announced on 17th August, 1947? Was the district of Gurdaspur not a Muslim majority area? Why the tehsil of Shakargarh was partitioned? What were the compelling factors which constrained Mr. Cyril Redcliffe to change the award somewhere between 8th and 17th August, 1947?

49. Perhaps you know the answers to these questions. What is desirable is that in case you are required to incorporate these answers in the Gazetteer you should not be shy of doing so boldly and with clear conscience. This would give force to your write up and make it worthwhile for posterity.

REVIVAL OF DISTRICT GAZETTEERS—THE ROLE OF GEOGRAPHY AND GAZETTEER WRITING

Dr. Fareeha Zafar

Introduction—

The writing and compilation of gazetteer *per se* dates back to the time of the Muslim empire in the tenth century. The information collected by Muslim travellers and scholars relating particularly to location of places and their resources was compiled in the form of gazetteers. In the Indian sub-continent, serious gazetteer publication was undertaken by the Mughals and later the British in the form of the Imperial Gazetteer of India. The Imperial Gazetteer provided the British administrators with a handy guide to the location and main characteristics of important settlements and administrative units. Therefore, in these gazetteers villages, towns, talukas, tehsils, districts, provinces and states have been alphabetically listed with a broad outline of their location, history, physical aspects, resources, revenue, population, and infrastructural patterns. Accompanying the gazetteers are statistical tables, maps and an index to the contents.

The preparation of gazetteers became a part of the administrative process, and with the district forming the main administrative unit, the compilation of district gazetteers became the duty of the District Commissioner. The information given in the district gazetteers covers

an exhaustive list of thirty different aspects of the district ranging from the location and boundaries of the district and its history, to an evaluation of rents, wages and prices, legislation, army, police, jails and public works. In many ways, the district gazetteer resembles the format of regional geographies of countries and continents, in that it is a compilation of facts and data with no attempt at any kind of analysis. Also, most of the data was extracted from the Censuses of Population, the Land Revenue Reports published annually, the annual Agricultural Statistics for the districts, the Season and Crop Reports published every year, and the Livestock Census published every five years. The district gazetteer aimed at providing a fact sheet of the activities of the administration of the district which could be effectively used either for a comparison of the districts or successive gazetteers could be used to provide an indication of the rate of implementation and nature of administrative measures undertaken with the aim of developing the district. It was also a guide to the different castes and classes inhabiting the district and gave directions to the lower echelons of the administration as to how these should be treated.

Since 1947, the Censuses of Population carried out in Pakistan have also included District census Reports which have followed the general pattern of the District gazetteers, with however less emphasis on the detailed aspects of the administration, although most of the factual information is there in the form of tables.

This paper concentrates specifically on the role of Geography and its importance to gazetteer writing, Geographies of specific regions have tended to follow the pattern of the gazetteers which could be termed as early attempts at regional geographical writing. While

geographic regions can be of many types, the district forms an adequate administrative region within whose framework different distributional patterns can be described and analysed. The most common format of regional geographies has been to describe the location of the region and its boundaries, followed by a detailed description of the physical aspects of the region, *i.e.* geology, structure, landforms, morphological units, and drainage patterns. This is followed by an account of the climatic conditions, in particular, temperature and rainfall conditions and a division of the region into climatic regions. Descriptions of the types of soils and vegetation and animal life, are the next stage in regional writing. Having established the relationship between the physical and biotic environment, regional accounts move on to a description of the resource base usually sub-divided into resources of the land, *i.e.* agriculture, livestock rearing, and mining, and water resources. The development of industries based on the above resources and the settlement and population patterns is considered as a culmination of the use made by man of his environment. Internal and external circulation patterns, *i.e.* the system of transport and communications developed to stimulate contact, and relationship with the rest of the world are described *in situ* and in terms of trade relations and political, economic and cultural pacts and agreements. It is, therefore, quite evident, that gazetteer writing is very similar to regional geography. Moreover, geography is the only science which looks at both the physical and cultural process operating in an area. The emphasis on the study of processes also implies that geography is concerned with changes through time. However, the layman usually understands the geography of a region to mean a description of the location, physical

aspects, climate, soils, flora and fauna of any region. In this paper I will first assess the physical and biotic resource-base of the Punjab, and indicate the kind of development that has taken place in the agricultural and industrial sectors, and secondly I will highlight the additions and changes necessary in the writing of the district gazetteers.

The Physical Environment of the Punjab—

The physical environment of the Punjab can be divided into firstly, the submontane regions of the north-eastern, eastern and western margins of the Punjab. The northeastern sub-montane region includes the foothills of the Siwaliks or Murree Hills and is most visible in the region of Islamabad. The eastern sub-montane region includes the piedmont of the Lesser Himalayas in the districts of Sialkot and Gujrat. The western margins of the Punjab are formed in part by the Sulaiman range and its piedmont section most visible in the district of Dera Ghazi Khan. The topography of these regions is uneven, and the formation of alluvial fans consisting of coarse alluvial gravels merge into the piedmont slope or piedmont plains where the alluvial material is finer and across it torrents or nalas flow intermittently. The alluvial fans form good sites for the construction of wells for irrigation as the water-table is higher in the foothill regions. The northeastern and eastern sub-montane regions are also the most favoured areas from the point of the amount of rainfall needed for cultivation. They receive over 800 mm. of rain per year and form the main areas of barani or rainfed agriculture in the Punjab. The rainfall is divided equally between the summer and winter seasons, so that cultivation of crops is possible throughout the year. The wet season lasts for between 8-10 months of the year. Temperatures are no hindrance to plant growth

since they remain above freezing all the year. The very high summer temperatures, however, increase the rate of evaporation from rivers and canals which leads to the upward movement of water in the soil and this capilliary action brings to the surface different types of salts which are a detriment to plant life.

The western sub-montane region in D. G. Khan district is less well-endowed as it lies in the zone of low rainfall, *i.e.* less than 200 mm. per year with only three months of the year forming the wet season. Besides, the very high temperatures result in a high rate of evaporation. Consequently, cultivation is difficult without irrigation and this is evident from the large number of small inundation canals and cuts constructed from the Indus since the time of the Mughals. The nalas or hill torrents are also a source of water supply for cultivators.

In the northern part of the Punjab is a smaller environmental zone formed by the Salt Range which separates the Potwar Plateau to the north from the Punjab Plains to its south. The Salt Range stretches from the Jhelum Valley in the east to the Indus on the west and beyond. The Salt Range is valuable not only for its deposits of rock salt, but also for the gypsum, limestone and sandstone used in the construction industry, as well as small amounts of coal. The Potwar Plateau located in the districts of Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Attock is a badly dissected plateau with little vegetative cover to protect it from the destructive effects of wind and water erosion, but the Tertiary sedimentary rocks of which the region is composed have proved to be a valuable source of oil. All the major oil fields are located here and more have recently been discovered. The Potwar Plateau also receives sufficient rainfall for cultivation in its northern part, but further south near

the Salt Range the wet season lasts for only 6-7 months and although cultivation is still dependent on rainfall the selection of crops which can be grown is limited. The Punjab Plains form the largest environmental zone of the Punjab. They are the result of the erosive processes carried out by the River Indus and its tributaries, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. A visible feature of the doabs are the scalloped interfluves or bar lands which are too high to be affected by flooding, although this feature disappears below Multan. The plains consist entirely of alluvium with the exception of small outliers of sedimentary rocks near the Chenab at Chiniot and Kirana. This alluvial meterial is extremely fertile if sufficient water is available for cultivation and it consists of a mixture of sand and clay or loam in most parts of the plain and its texture is suitable for the construction of tubewells.

Away from the Salt Range, the Punjab Plains become increasingly arid and the rainfall more variable and less well-distributed through the year. For the farmer looking to rainfall to enable him to raise a crop or at least to complement his irrigation, the effectiveness of rainfall is more important than its amount. The wet season in the Punjab gradually decreases in length from 6-7 months in the northeast to almost total aridity in the southern part, *i.e.*, the Bahawalpur division, Multan district and parts of Sahiwal and Jhang districts. The actual amount of rainfall varies from 800 mm. a year in the northeast to less than 100 mm. a year in the extreme southwestern part of the Punjab Plain. Lack of sufficient rainfall coupled with the presence of rivers and the potential fertility of the soil has resulted in the development of extensive canal irrigation systems in the Punjab.

The Hydrological Environment and its Transformation

The irrigation system developed in the Indus Plains over the past hundred years represents the most complex and extensive example of man's experience of transformation of a natural hydrological system to serve his agricultural needs. The use of river and ground-water to supplement rainfall or even to cultivate crops where rainfall is inadequate is of great antiquity in the Indus plains. The evolution of better engineering technology to control rivers and distribute their water and water management since the beginning of British rule in the Punjab has resulted in the development of an intricate and integrated system of water use in the Punjab. The volume of water available for irrigation in the rivers varies considerably with the Kharif or summer season flow being many times higher than the Rabi or winter season flow. The rivers approach their peak flood levels in July-August at the rim stations where they issue on to the plains and it takes about a month for the flood wave to pass through the Punjab plains. Before the construction of canals, weirs and dams, in the latter part of the nineteenth century and through most of this century, natural flooding from rivers was the essential basis for early agriculture in the drier parts of the plain, supplemented no doubt by water from wells. The Indus rivers flow in a plain of deep alluvial sediments and are bordered by a zone within which the ground water table is relatively close to the surface due to seepage from rivers and digging of wells is easy and inexpensive. The Mughals, Sikhs and British rulers aided this natural method of irrigation by cutting inundation canals to direct the summer floods. The irrigation water from inundation canals was thus available for cultivation of crops in the kharif and for watering the soil in preparation for the rabi crop. The location of these

canals was limited to within a narrow belt of the rivers themselves. Despite the gradient of the Punjab Plains being very low, *i.e.* just a few feet in hundreds of miles, the rivers flow by gravity action and the perennial canals constructed by the British engineers followed this pattern. Simple weirs constructed across river channels were used to raise the head of water to extend the season during which water flowed into the canal, while the construction of barrages helped in controlling the volume of water as well as the silt transported by the rivers. Controlling the flow of rivers gave a measure of security to the cool season rabi crop which it had never previously enjoyed, while water was still available for cultivation in the kharif. The construction of barrages at the point of entry of the rivers into the plains *i.e.* Khanki, created greater facilities for the canals to be constructed along the higher parts of the interfluves. The area under irrigation and hence cultivation was greatly extended.

Since independence, further improvements in hydraulic engineering especially the new earth-moving and levelling technology needed for the construction of dams in sandy areas has furthered the development of irrigation. This has altered the pattern of the two harvests substantially with crops grown in the rabi season acquiring as much importance as those in the kharif and in many districts the rabi harvest dominates the kharif.

The greater potential of the rivers Indus. Jhelum and Chenab for irrigation was realised after Partition when the Indus Basin Treaty came into existence. Not only was water transfer needed but also water storage, for although the total mean flow of the Indus, Jhelum and Chenab was in theory adequate for Pakistan's needs, its distribution overtime did not match the seasonal de-

mand. The greatest difficulty was experienced at the time of watering of the kharif crop and sowing of the rabi crops in Sept-Oct. when the monsoon peak flow subsided and in March-April at the time of rabi maturing and kharif sowing. Storage of surplus flow from the monsoon peak was an answer to the problem. The construction of the link canals of the Punjab and the huge dams at Mangla and Tarbela are part of this solution. While these dams have huge storage capacities *i.e.* Mangla $11 \cdot 8 \times 10^9$ m^3, and Tarbela $11 \cdot 5 \times 10^9$ m^3, these initial capacities will rapidly decrease within a period of 50 to 55 years.

Besides these, the water budget of the canal commanded areas also includes the ground-water increased by infiltration from canals, where this is not saline as for example in the submontane piedmont zones and along the major rivers, wells and for greater efficiency tubewells run by power pumps are being increasingly utilised. The role of ground-water resources in the total water budget is increasing. Although greater ground-water exploitation in the Punjab may lead to shortages of water flowing to the Sind.

Changes in the hydrological environment have not all proved to be beneficial. The twin problems of waterlogging and salinity is directly related to the construction of perennial canals and can be traced as far back as 1859. Waterlogging results essentially from the introduction of irrigation water into a region without the proper provision being made for drainage. Water not used by crops either evaporates and leaves a layer of salt behind or accumlates as ground water till its level rises to the surface to produce a swamp. Usually this sub-surface water is able to drain away provided there is nothing to inhibit its drainage. Impediments to sur-

face drainage such as roads, railways or canal embankments running across the slope of the land are major causes of blockage of ground-water. Furthermore seepage from unlined canals and distributary channels fruther adds to the quantity of ground-water.

Both these problems have been tackled by the sinking of closely spaced tubewells to pump the saline water into the canals and by the construction of surface drains to prevent surplus water from sinking. In the Punjab the most seriously affected areas are in Sheikhupura and Gujranwala districts where more than 8% of the farm area is affected by waterlogging and salinity. Over most of the rest of the Punjab between 48% of the farm area is similarly affected. The major areas of saline ground-water are located in the interfluves of the doabs and not close to the active flood plain. Salinity control and reclamation projects include SCARP I in Rechna Doab, SCARP II in Chaj Doab, SCARP III in Lower Thal Doab, and SCARP IV in the Upper Rechna Doab, and have involved the sinking of thousands of tubewells and the construction of hundreds of miles of surface drains. The extent of waterlogging in the Punjab is to the tune of 3·3 million hectares and salinity affects 3·7 million hectares, the tubewells of SCARPS I to IV yield 7·8 x 10^9 m^3 to help water 2·02 million hectares. In the Punjab besides these projects, public tubewells and private wells are being used to deal with a further 3·9 million hectares.

The Biotic Environment and its Transformation—

The geographical area of the Punjab in 1979-80 was reported as being 20·63 million hectares and of this the total area reported was 16·94 million hectares. Out of this mere 0·43 m.ha. was classed as forest area. The Punjab, therefore, has the smallest area

under forest out of all the provinces. In most developed countries, the area under forest ranges between atleast 15-20% of the total area. Apart from the importance of forests as source of wood and pulp and fuel, is their effect on climate, and in providing areas for wildlife preservation and recreation. The indiscrimination cutting down of trees and overgrazing by goats has led to this situation. Except for a few attempts such as Changa Manga forest, and the planting of trees along roads and canals, very little else has been done. The total afforested area in the Punjab in 1978-79 was 11,500ha. and the regenerated area was 2,100 ha. which again was the least among all the provinces. The production of resin and other forest products has also shown a decline.

The cultivated area of the Punjab estimated at 11,500 ha. and the regenerated area was 2,100 ha. over the years. Increase in cultivation is closely linked with the increase in the irrigated area and both the area irrigated by canals and tubewells has been steadily increasing. The total irrigated area was estimated at 9·88 m. ha. in 1979-80, while the number of tubewells has doubled since 1971-72. Cropping intensities are also among the highest in the districts of Lahore, Gujranwala, Sheilkhupura and Sialkot with Gujrat, Multan, Sahiwal and Faisalabad following closely. With the exception of the barani districts of the Potwar Plateau and Salt Range, the Punjab has great potential for the development of agriculture.

The improvements in agriculture are linked with the distribution of improved seeds especially the heavy yielding varieties of wheat, rice and cotton. The use of these seeds has increased more than fourfold since 1970-71. The consumption of fertilizers is yet another

factor resulting in increasing yields and greater production. The use of fertilizers has increased threefold since 1970-71. Mechanization of agriculture especially the use of tractors has followed the same trend. These inputs have been introduced in increasing intensity in the disticts of Faisalabad, Multan and Sahiwal, and as result the value added by major crops is the highest for these districts; Sargodha district is not far behind. The lowest value added by major crops is in the districts of Rawalpindi and Jhelum, the areas of barani cultivation. In the barani areas the need to develop high-yielding varieties (HYV) for dry conditions is a prerequisite to the increase in agricultural production.

Agricultural credit including most loans given by the ADBP have also been for tractors in particular as well as for fertilizers and tubewells. Further improvements in agriculture rest with the extension of credit facilities, the control of pests and diseases, the consolidation of holdings and land reforms. In the Punjab in particutar, the percentage of farm land operated by owners is less than 65%, and the incentive of being able to reap the fruits of his labour from his land would go a long way in increasing and improving agricultural production.

Potential for Industrial Development—

Land, water and a warm climate are the Punjab's main natural resources. The products of the land, *i.e.* crops and livestock products, are the main basis for the industrial development in the Punjab. The processing of agricultural raw material into a form suitable for consumption, export, or further manufacture into useful articles has resulted in a wide range of processing industries including flour and rice mills, cotton

ginneries, oil mills, sugar mills, and leather tanneries. Secondary manufacturing is dominated by the cotton textile industry which not only provides home needs but earns valuable foreign exchange. Similarly leather goods instead of hides and skins are a valuable export. Many other industries have developed as substitutes for imports such as paper, cigarettes, fertilizers, etc. The industrial sector however, shows a strong substructure of rural cottage and urban craft industries carrying on mainly traditional manufacture.

In terms of the value added in manufacturing, the Punjab districts of Multan, Lahore, Faisalabad, Sheikhupura, Jhelum and Rawalpindi range high in importance. The greater development of industry in these districts appears to be closely linked to a better socio-economic infrastructural level. For example, these districts have a higher consumption of electricity, they have a larger number of banks, more educational facitilies, more medical facilities and better development of roads and railways. The two processes of industrialization and socio-economic infrastructural growth appear to be closely interrelated. This is despite the fact that the value added in the producing sector by agriculture and livestock as compared to large-scale manufacturing is greater. For example, only in the districts of Rawalpindi and Jhelum does large-scale manufacturing account for more than half the value of the producing sector, and even in Faisalabad, Lahore and Sheikhupura district, large-scale manufacturing only contributes just over one-fourth the value of the total producing sector. The importance of agriculture and livestock in the economy of the Punjab is, therefore, undoubted. With fertile soils, irrigation facilities, and technological development it has the potential for increased production in both the agricultural and manufacturing sectors.

The District Gazetteer—

It appears from the preceding discussion that substantial changes will have to be made regarding each of the thirty old listed topics which provide sectional headings under which the description of the districts is given, with the possibility of adding to these as the situation demands.

The so-called 'geographical aspects' of the gazetteer include the determination of the exact location, boundaries, configuration, hill and river systems, geology and botany, fauna, climate *i.e.* temperature and rainfall, of the districts. The location of each district depends on the extent of its area and its position relative to the surrounding districts and tehsils, as well as with reference to the rivers and water courses/canals. These will need to be accurately determined, and any important changes since the publication of the last gazetteer will have to be traced. For example, the changes resulting from the partition of the Punjab in 1947, the formation of new districts such as Kasur in 1976, the transfar of tehsils and talukas from one district to another, and the location of these units relative to the position of rivers, canals, roads, railways, etc, need to be recorded.

The configuration of the land that is the landforms as well as the areas falling under different physical units such as hithar, bet, hangar, will have to be surveyed and delimited. Although most of the information regarding the landscape may not have changed since the writing of the last gazetteer, but changes in the areal units, river courses and land morphological units need to be revised. The construction of new canals, wells, tubewells, and the impact of the Indus Basin Treaty on irrigation patterns, available and potential irrigation

water supplies, the growth of salinity and waterlogging and the area thus affected together with the impact of these changes on agriculture, landuse, production, and the rural population need to be re-evaluated.

Geographical changes fall into three categories, *i.e.* long-term, medium-term and short-term changes. Long-term changes require millions and billions of years to be affected and the process is so slow that it passes unobserved in a lifetime. Included in these are changes in the geological structure. For the Punjab districts, therefore, geological information presented in the old gazetteers can be used reliably. However, many of the Punjab districts possess few outstanding geological features as most of the province is composed of only alluvium and sands. Changes in the soil composition can be included in both medium and short-term changes. Medium-term changes have occurred in the soil of the Punjab districts as the result of canal and well irrigation, changes in the groundwater levels, soil erosion, as well as the cultivation of specific crops and the use of artificial fertilizers. Large areas of waterlogged and saline soils are proof of this. Short-term changes also include the washing away of the soil during floods, and the application of chemical fertilizers. Thus, the medium and short-term changes are of great importance in recording the changes that have occurred in the landscape and the composition of the soil since the last gazetteer was written.

The drainage pattern of the district including the hill and river systems will need to be reviewed in terms of boundary changes, volume of water and any climatic changes which may have occurred during this period. Changes in the vegetative cover especially in the watershed areas are closely related to changes in the drainage patterns. Rapid deforestation has taken place in most

parts of the Punjab. The destruction of the original forest cover, and the replacement of it in part by secondary growth and artificial or man-made forests, *i.e.* Changa Manga, and the planting of trees along canals and water channels needs to be recorded. While the old native species of trees are still the most common, the emphasis on the planting of fruit trees, and increase in date-palms needs to be mentioned. With the expansion of cultivation, the reduction in the areas of wasteland and scrub needs to be evaluated. At the same time, the construction of industrial plants, and the dumping of industrial waste and pollution of the sub-urban environment needs to be looked into. Detailed photographs and images of the Pakistan landscape have been obtained by satellite imagery and remote-sensing technology, and these photographs relating to landforms, drainage patterns, vegetative cover and landuse, only need to be interpreted and corroborated in the field. In the case of wildlife, while the general species of animals native to the districts of the Punjab remain the same, unauthorized killing and hunting of animals is leading to the extinction of some animals and birds. The Wildlife Preservation Society is active in this matter and would have the necessary information relating to this subject. The growth of urbanisation and close construction of houses and high rise buildings have reduced the number of birds in towns and cities. Similarly, one does not hear the cock crowing in the morning to announce the dawn of day. In the rural areas also, the noise of tractors and power driven tubewells and the transistor radio has subdued the humming of birds. Moreover, the romantic image of the countryside portrayed by the British in their writings needs to be replaced by a more realistic and problem-oriented approach. The meteorological and

climatic accounts and information needs to be revised in terms of the recent discoveries relating to the action of the Jet Stream and circulation patterns in the upper atmosphere. The division of the Punjab into four natural divisions in the old gazetteers is erroneous and should be replaced by a new division of the Punjab into two major divisions. The first major division is the Submontane or Humid Region, which can be subdivided into firstly, the Murree Hills which falls in the humid category, *i.e.* having a rainfall of more than 30 ins., secondly the Potwar Plateau and Pabbi Hills, which fall in the sub-humid category, *i.e.* having a rainfall of between 20-30 ins., and thirdly, the Salt Range which is also in the sub-humid category. The Second major division is the Punjab Plains which can be sub-divided into three sub-divisions, Firstly, the Sub-humid eastern districts including most of Sialkot and Gujrat districts, secondly the Semi-arid central districts having a rainfall of between 10—20 ins. which includes the districts of Lahore, most of Sargodha and Mianwali districts, and thirdly the Arid southern and western districts, having a rainfall of less than 10 ins. including the districts of Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Rahim Yar Khan, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and most of Muzaffargarh district.

The number of temperature and rainfall data recording stations has increased and new information relating to reliability and variability of rainfall should be made use of. The general description of the climatic conditions *per se* remains the same, but more details are available based on information derived from satellites and remote sensing procedures. Regarding natural hazards, the location and number of such events including storms, floods, earthquakes, etc., need to be recorded.

At a more general level, the use of certain incorrect terms such as 'Muhammadan' instead of 'Muslim' need to be explained and revised. It must also be kept in mind that the district gazetteer will for the first time be written by nationals of Pakistan, whose attitude to the various aspects of the district will be qualitatively different from that of the British. What is meant by this is that the descriptions do not have to present a romantic and idealistic picture of the districts, rather, they should be concise, relevant, authentic and geared to the solution of problems while emphasizing the changes and progress that has been made over the entire period since the last gazetteer was published.

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SOCIO ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND ITS RELATION WITH DISTRICT GAZETTEER

Tariq Sultan

The new strategy of economic planning not only concerns with sectoral programmes but also takes into account the balanced regional development. An attempt has been made that priorities outlined by respective sectors should reflect the regional realities. This objective has been achieved by developing an elaborate system of weightages for equitable distribution of resources among various regions of the Punjab. Our emphasis on regional development not only concerns with higher productivity in agriculture alone but also aims to tackle problems like health, education, sanitation, drinking water supply, farm to market roads, electricity etc. Thus, it cuts across various sectors and aims at uplift of regions in all fields of economic activity.

Planning for balanced regional development and rural transformation is a challenging task. It requires project planning at grass root level. Different sectors of the Government, who have their field formations and regional offices, prepare projects for socio-economic development but inadequacy of data at the rural and regional level has always been felt. Lack of data

creates problems for planners and is a big bottleneck in preparing comprehensive plans for rural development. Greater emphasis on balanced regional development, and a massive transfer of resources to rural areas, has generated a demand for making available local data as well as identification of problems and development needs of a region.

The Board of Revenue, Punjab has undertaken a challenging task of re-writing the district gazetteers. The aims and objectives of such gazetteers have undergone a total change with passage of time. With increasing involvement of Government in development activities, the prime function of a district administrator is to be a catalytic agent for socio-economic development of the area. District gazetteers are no longer required to contain personal impressions and subjective analysis of socio-cultural situations needed to orientate the foreigners for specific purpose of ruling the area. The gazetteers instead should be a complete record of development history, potential and perspective of the district. Detailed write ups on socio-economic activities of the district, should be the most important part of these documents. The gazetteers should be a source of complete information on development activities, an authentic data source on various sectors and reflect a complete analytical framework on different development potentials of the district. This will facilitate to shape our strategy of regional development and rural transformation.

The write up on socio-economic aspects of the district can be divided into the following three main categories :

(*a*) Production sectors.

(*b*) Economic infrastructure.

(*c*) Social Services.

These can be further sub-divided into sub-sectors. The detailed outline is given in the following paras.

I. PRODUCTION :

(*a*) *Agriculture*—

(*i*) Total geographic and reported area.

(*ii*) Cultivated, un-cultivated and culturable waste.

(*iii*) Characteristics of Soil.

(*iv*) Major crops and agricultural production trends in the last thirty years.

(*v*) Analysis of marketing of agricultural produce.

(*vi*) Agricultural Pricing.

(*b*) *Forests*—

(*i*) Location of Forests and area under afforestation.

(*ii*) Survey of forests/tree plantations on private farm lands.

(*iii*) Production of timber and firewood and analysis of historical trend.

(*iv*) Potential of afforestation.

(*c*) *Livestock & Fisheries*—

(*i*) Livestock population.

(*ii*) Different breeds of livestock available and their potential for growth.

(*iii*) Suggested measures for promotion of livestock.

(*iv*) Present fish production.

(*v*) Potential for the development of aquaculture.

(*d*) *Industries*—

(*i*) Historical growth of industries in a District.

(*ii*) Description on major industrial groups.

(*iii*) Complete information on available industrial units.

(*iv*) Entrepreneurs—historical growth of this class in the District. The further potential may also be highlighted.

(*v*) Present institutional and administrative support available for industrial/growth.

(*vi*) Traditional crafts with historical background.

(*vii*) General survey of Rural industries.

(*e*) *Minerals*—

This will be applicable to only those districts which are mineral producing areas :

(*i*) Geological features of the area—Complete survey picture.

(*ii*) Description and location of area and minerals.

(*iii*) Extraction of ores and minerals.

(*iv*) Analysis of the present state of mining industry.

(*v*) Scope/potential of mineral exploitation.

II. Economic Infrastructure :

(*a*) *Roads/Railways*—

(*i*) Road network. It should cover metalled, un-metalled and rural roads under various programmes.

(*ii*) Rail links.

(*b*) *Irrigation*—

(*i*) General survey of Irrigational Network with historical background.

(*ii*) Sources of irrigational water.

(*iii*) Potential for harnessing the available surface and ground-water.

(*c*) *Power*—

(*i*) Survey of electric power network location of 11 K.V. network and grid stations.

(*ii*) Future plans of expansion of electric network.

(*iii*) Existing availability of gas and its network.

(*iv*) Rural electrification—complete data.

(*d*) *Manpower*—

(*i*) Supply of Labour—formal and informal sector.

(*ii*) Sociological study on attitude to work.

III. Social Sectors :

(*a*) *Education*—

(*i*) A general picture of education sector.

(*ii*) Complete data on Schools/Colleges.

(*iii*) Commercial and Technical Institutions.

(*iv*) Spread of Schools in rural areas.

(*v*) Identification of future needs.

(*b*) *Health*—

(*i*) A general picture of Health Sector.

(*ii*) Complete data on hospitals and dispensaries.

(*iii*) Spread of Basic Health Units and Rural Health Centres.

(*iv*) Availability of Doctors and Nurses.

(*v*) Identification of future needs.

It is an attempt to indicate the broad outlines of the proposed write-ups. The District Co-ordinators may like to add to this format more information or analysis suitable to local conditions.

ROLE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Prof. Manzoor Mirza

Socio-economic factors hold a special importance to the writers of the district gazetteers. Socio-economic developments at the district level ought to be reflected realistically in the district gazetteers, since after attaining independence, the old scenario has completely changed. The British rulers were primarily interested in promoting their imperial interests at the expense of the social and economic welfare of the people of the Indo-sub-continent. In the changed context, socio-economic welfare has gained relative importance to other factors. As such the writers are supposed to know the socio-economic conditions prevalent at the time of partition and the post socio-economic developments. This involves a review of the situation between two periods of time.

2. The writers of the district gazetteers must objectively analyse the changes in the living patterns of the people at the district level particularly after the attainment of independence. Higher living standards indicate an improvement in the economic conditions of the people. As a result of economic development the income *per capita* tends to rise over time. It is only through economic development that economic poverty could be dented through. With a rise in the income level, the demand for prestigious type of consumption goods like TVs, fridges, electrical appliances tends to increase. The writers are thus required to analyse changes in the

consumption patterns of the people. The foreign remittances have given rise to consumer goods like VCRs and aforesaid items, and that has given a boost to consumption relative to income. It is not a sound development as the foreign exchange instead of being frittered away over the import of consumer goods, should be made available for increasing the pace of capital formation.

3. Economic development brings about a host of socio-institutional changes in its wake. Traditions, mores change, paving way for economic development. Development promoting, developing inhibiting forces come into play at a time which have to be identified. The writers are thus required to keep an eye on the socio-economic changes that tend to occur as a result of economic growth. In short, institutional changes are witnessed in the whole gamut of life, which the writers must realistically project in order to reckon with the phenomenon of economic development.

4. Efforts have to be made to trace out the growth of population both in quantitative and qualitative terms at the district level. Rising population necessitates the provision of Social Services like education, health. The existing facilities in the aforesaid social sectors must be compared with the required facilities keeping in view the growth of population. There is an accent now being placed on the provision of social services in an increasing number. and this involves the preparation of a survey of the aforesaid social facilities at the district level.

5. It should be borne in mind that unchecked growth of population neutralises the benefits of economic development. The factors adversely affecting the family planning programme should be properly highlighted in the gazetteers. The attitude of the people

towards population problem should be correctly mirrored, as that could by and large, be regarded as a general indicator of the development efforts.

6. Manpower planning occupies a great importance for economic development and planning. It involves the preparation of a comprehensive survey pertaining to the classification and categorisation of labour, for example, there is rural/urban, trained/untrained labour by occupation. Occupational distribution of labour is an important aspect of the manpower planning exercise. Besides, the writers must know the nature of unemployment, prevalent in the rural/urban areas of the district. Disguised unemployment is said to prevail in the rural areas, where there is excessive pressure of population on land, that is relatively a scarce factor of production. The productivity of labour is very low. It is contended that there is surplus of farm labour, which if taken off the land, could be absorbed in the industrial sector, for accelerating the pace of economic development. An attempt should thus be made to assess the extent of rural unemployment and practical suggestions be given to deal with it. Excessive rural migration phenomenon is by and large, due to a lack of a balance of social/economic opportunities between rural/development areas. It is now realised that a better way to minimise the incidence of rural urban migration, is to concentrate on the development of the rural areas. Hence it should be accurately ascertained the nature of potential existing in the rural areas, for purpose of economic development. The Six Five year Plan promises to give a maximum boost to the development of the rural areas. The writers, having been exposed to the statistical techniques, must make use of them in the related spheres.

7. The writers are supposed to know the nature of social/physical infra-structure existing at the district level, which among other factors, is a necessary condition for economic development. The existing quantum of the infra-structure should be assessed, and future needs be projected for giving an acceleration to economic development of the district.

8. The role of private/public sector, in fostering economic development must be highlighted properly. The shortcomings of the public sector should be spotted out clearly, with a view to gearing it to efficiency for playing its role effectively. The excesses of the private sector, if any, must be pointed out. Its difficulties/constraints too, need proper highlighting. The role of both the sectors should clearly be differentiated. The administrative difficulties resulting in the stifling of private enterprise, should be mentioned in the gazetteers for the benefit of the planners.

9. Apart from noting the physical/administrative constraints, the sociological taboos with growth inhibiting effects, must be dealt with adequately. Unhealthy customs, rigid attitudes are thought to be anti-development. It must be borne in mind that once economic development gets underway, it becomes self-reinforcing. It tends to dissolve anti-development forces, so that, as the time wears on, people show a better sense of understanding of their socio-economic problems. Instances are not lacking, when the people of a particular village come forward to provide labour free of cost for the construction of a village road. There is general awakening among the people, who want schools, hospitals, colleges, rural health centres, farm to make, roads etc., for improving their economic lot. It is the job of the writers to feel these impulses of the people in this regard for realistically projecting the develop-

ment aspirations of the people. If the aspirations exceed the existing economic sociological wherewithal to meet them, a frustrating situation would tend to develop. An effort must be made to mention the aforesaid tendencies in the district gazetteers with a view to providing practical guidance to the planners.

10. The writers above all, must know the operation of socio-economic forces, for purpose of recording agricultural/industrial development of the district. An appreciation of the aforesaid tendencies is a must for them, as ecnomic development is a multidimensional process, involving not only physical factors like land, labour, capital, technology but also non-physical factors, like the attitude of the people towards work, their mores, traditions, their value system etc. It is a very wide process which could not be restricted only to physical variables.

USES OF STATISTICS IN THE GAZETTEER

Dr. A. R. Jafri

The fact that Statistical methods are universally applied in every field in the modern world, is in itself sufficient proof to show how important the science of statistics is? As a matter of fact, there are millions of people all over the world who do not know anything about Statistics and yet they make a profuse use of Statistics and Statistical Methods in their daily life. For example, when a man wishes to buy a scooter or a television and he goes through the price lists of the various companies and makers before taking a final decision, what he really aims at, is to know the average price and the range with which the prices fluctuate, though he may not be knowing anything about these terms. Similarly, we sometimes hear from the farmers that they need a particular quantity of rain in a particular season to have a good crop. When they say this, they have in fact an idea of the correlation that exists between the rainfall and the crop yields and the regression line of the crop yield on rainfall. Again, we sometimes hear the people saying "as you sow, so shall you reap". As a matter of fact, when they say this, they indirectly hint that there is a positive correlation between one's action and achievements.

Anyhow, these examples can further be multiplied to show that there is much common between human behaviours and statistical methods. If we go deep into

the matter, we will find that Statistical Methods and human actions and behaviour are so closely connected with one another that all human activities can be explained by Statistical Methods. This clearly shows how important and universal the science of Statistics is.

1. *Statistics discloses casual connection between related facts*—If data are collected relating to the ages of husbands and ages of wives it is seen that a casual connection exists between these two series. Such casual connection also exists in demand and supply. Thus statistics gives a casual connection between related facts.

2. *Statistics are an aid to supervision*—Particularly in these days of modern civilization and atomic age, in every walk of life it is earnestly desired to maintain a high level of efficiency. All old plans are being replaced by new ones. In order to see the effects of new plans, the administrator must be in possession of accurate statistics to study the effectiveness of such plans.

3. *Statistics are the eyes of administration*—Nothing can be said exactly about any problem until and unless its judgement is based upon some adequate statistical data. Various problems such as unemployment, poverty, tuberculosis, crime, drink-evil, etc., require statistical investigation in order to study their causes and to suggest remedies for their cure.

4. *Planning without statistics cannot be imagined*—Modern age is the age of planning. The days of laissez-faire had gone. Now the future is very largely being planned, and this planning must be based on the correct analysis of complex statistical data. Whenever we think of some plan we think of Statistics because Planning without Statistics cannot be imagined. If we study

the Economic Plan implemented in Pakistan, we will find that all of them are a statistical study. Most of them are a statistical study of the economic resources of Pakistan and they suggest possible ways and means by which these resources can best be utilized. Thus we find that in the field of economic planning the use of statistics is indispensable.

5. *Statistics is indispensable to the state*—Statistics is of immense help to the State as it helps in its administration. All the modern States of the World today make extensive use of the statistical data in the fields of various social problems. Before taking any decision in the enforcement of some policy, a State has to examine its pros and cons and this can only be done with the help of adequate statistical data. The evils of crime and drinking etc. in the country can be investigated by collecting statistical data adequately for the purpose. Beside, the state has to collect the fact and figures relating to the population for various purposes. It has to estimate the figures of national income to find out the prosperity of the country. Apart from this, in the modern set up, a State besides being an administrative body is a big commercial concern. It deals with many businesses and it has a monoply in some cases. To run the business efficiently it needs statistics. Perhaps these are the reasons why official statistics occupy a very important place in the statistical literature of the country.

6. *Statistics is indispensable in social studies*—Statistics help the sociologists. Sociologists can find the relationship between suicide and poverty by collecting an adequate statistical data. Thus sociologists are greatly benefited by the adequate knowledge of statistics in their study of social problems.

7. *Statistics constitute a record of the past knowledge*—Past knowledge of statistics helps in comparing

the results from year to year and in finding out the reasons for changes and the effects of such changes in future.

8. *Statistics is the arithmetic of human welfare*—In ancient times statistics was of great help to rulers and kings because it used to inform them the manpower and material strength within their domain. That is why it was called as the science of kings. In those days it was also called under the name of Political Arithmetic. Since then the science of statistics has made valuable progress and has served humanity in different fields of life.

9. *Utility in Agriculture*—Our present agriculture abundance can be partially ascribed to the application of statistics to the design and analysis of agriculture experiments. This is an area in which statistical techniques were used relatively early. Some questions that the methods of statistics help to answer are : which type of corn gives the best yield? Which feed mixture should chickens be fed so that they will gain the most weight? What kind of mixture of grass seeds gives the most tons of hay per acre? All of these questions, and hundreds of others, have a direct effect on all of us through the local supermarket.

10. *Utility to the Government*—Statistics is used by the Government as well. Economic data are studied and affect the policies of the Government in the areas of taxation, funds spent for public works (Such as roads, bridges, etc.), public assistance funds, and so on. Statistics on unemployment affect efforts to lower the unemployment rate. Statistical methods are used to evaluate the performance of every sort of military equipment, from bullets used in pistols to huge missiles. Probability theory and statistics (especially a rather new

area known as statistical decision theory) are used as aid in making extremely important decisions at the higher levels.

Functions of Statistics

1. Statistics simplifies complexities.
2. Statistics enlarges individual's experience.
3. Statistics tests the laws of other sciences.
4. Statistics guides in forming policies.
5. Statistics enables realization of magnitude.

Functions of a Statistician

A statistician ordinarily performs the following functions :—

1. A statistician first of all draws a plan of investigation.
2. He decides the scope of the inquiry.
3. He prepares a suitable questionnaire for conducting the inquiry.
4. He supervises the work of the field investigators who are appointed in the collection of the data.
5. He presents the data collected by the investigators in the form of tables, diagrams and graphs so that it is intelligible.
6. He calculates the various statistical parameters of the data collected.
7. He draws certain conclusions from the various statistical parameters thus computed by interpreting the data.
8. He forecasts the happenings of the various phenomena with the help of the conclusions draw.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN PUNJAB AFTER INDEPENDENCE.

Ali Kazin

(A) The State of Industry at Independence—

At the time of independence, Pakistan inherited 1,406 industrial establishments out of a total number of 14,569 units operating in un-divided India. Out of this industrial heritage, 723 units were located in the Punjab. Even this small capacity comprised such relatively unimportant units as flour mills, rice mills, and cotton ginning factories. To make the situation worse, Punjab also lacked credit facilities, technical institutes and research laboratories.

(B) Industrial Development During 1948—65

In view of the meagre industrial heritage, the Government accorded highest priority to the process of industrialization in the country. After careful deliberations, the first Industrial Policy was announced in 1949. Realizing the pioneer role which private enterprise could play in industrial expansion, the Government threw open all fields of industrial activity to it except manufacture of arms and ammunition, generation of hydro-electric power and manufacture of railway wagons, telephones, telegraphic wireless apparatus.

The industrial policy adopted in the beginning aimed at providing facilities to process raw materials for cotton and jute textiles, leather, sugar, cement, paper, etc. The emphasis was placed on quick growth of industries based on domestic resources. The policy broadly envisaged expansion of production, specially consumer goods industries, maximizing the scope for private enterprises and enhancing export earnings. During this period the textile industry experienced prolific growth and as many as about 40 units for cotton textile spinning/weaving and woollen/worsted textile were set up. In addition, 5 sugar mills, 3 fertilizer plants, 7 vegetable ghee units, 2 chip-board units, 2 synthetic fibre units, one cement plant, one cigarette plant and one paper/board unit also went into production.

(C) Industrial Development During 1965—70

During Third Plan period, the emphasis was shifted from establishment of consumer goods industries to intermediate and basic capital goods industries so as to expand and accelerate the pace of import substitution. The policy recommended to achieve this objective was the development and expansion of export industry based on agricultural products and other indigenous raw materials. There occurred expansion in cotton/woollen textile industry, cement industry, paper industry, sugar industry, fertilizer industry and vegetable ghee industry. A significant feature was the establishment of Heavy Mechanical Complex at Taxila as a major step towards import substitution in the field of imported machinery. The total investment at the end of 3rd Plan period was Rs. 3,596 million as compared to Rs. Rs. 2,305 million by the end of 2nd Plan period.

(D) INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DURING 1970—77

Industrial development during this period is marked by a fundemental change in the policy towards industrialization in which the emphasis was shifted from private sector to the public sector. A large number of industrial units were nationalized and transferred to the public sector. Some entrepreneurial spirit was displayed by the public sector during the period under reference but by and large, in the absence of developed and experienced industrial management cadre, the experiment of nationalization could not be run on the lines the idea was conceived. On the other hand, nationalization resulted in the absence of any dynamism on the part of the private sector.

The estimated investment in Punjab during the period 1970-71 to 1976-77 was Rs. 10,020 million. Important units installed were vegetable ghee units, sugar mills, paper board units, chip-board unit, cigarette unit and fertilizer plant, apart from few textile mills which went into production during this period.

(E) INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DURING 1977—83

Since the late seventies todate the policy of the Government for industrialization, taking cognizance of the importance of a developed entrepreneurial class for economic development has moved towards accepting greater role of the private enterprise. This policy has, on the one hand led to relaxation of controls on industrialization through liberalization of the licensing system, and the Import Policy, but at the same time given rise to a firm view that concessions and rebates which affect the competitiveness of the industrial sector and inhibit its natural growth should be withdrawn as far as possible except in regions and sub-sectors of industry where sufficient development has not taken place and hence there

is a need for Government support through grant of rebates and subsidies and other facilities on concessional rates.

Of the current National investment policy the following features stand out :—

(*i*) With a view to liberalize sanctioning procedure and thereby give greater freedom to industrial entrepreneur to choose his mode and area of investment, the strict licensing system has been done away with and presently,

(a) industrial units based on local raw materials and local machinery, irrespective of their size, do not need Government's sanction,

(*b*) units with an investment not exceeding Rs. 30 million, irrespective of their being based on imported raw material or machinery, do not need prior sanction of the Government provided they do not fall in the category of restricted industries,

(*c*) the list of restricted industries has been reduced to 12 only and reflects restrictions on liability, those have a high import liability, those whose existing capacities have reached a saturation point or those which produce items of an in-essential nature oriented towards luxury consumption.

(*ii*) The Import Policy has been framed in pursuance of (i) above with the objective of allowing free import of machinery/raw

materials for all industries including those which are on the restricted list. Very few items have been placed on restricted/ banned list.

(*iii*) A number of sectors in which private investment was not encouraged in the early/ middle seventies have been opened to the private sector and the Government has made large amounts of credit, in local as well as foreign currency, available for such enterprises.

(*iv*) The old policy of the Government of subsidising many facilities for industrialization has been generally discontinued but the Government continues to provide infra-structural facilities at low cost through its development programmes.

Keeping in view the above context of the current industrial policy, the following are the specific measures through which the Government plays direct effective promotional role in industrialization :—

(*i*) Provision of capital through credit advanced by the various state institutions.

(*ii*) Provision of infra-structural facilities *i.e.* establishment of industrial estates and where these cannot be established ensuring availability of land, electricity, gas, telephone, communication network.

(*iii*) Providing income-tax and duty rebate for under-developed areas and less-developed sub-sectors of industry.

(*iv*) Protection of some strategic indigenous industries from foreign competition.

(*v*) Investment on research and development

(F) RELEVANT POINTS TO BE COVERED IN RESPECT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR OF THE DISTRICT GAZETTEER—

While discribing the industrial sector in the District Gazetteer, the following aspects need to be covered :—

(*i*) The present level of industrialization in the District and its comparison with the initial base *i.e.* 1947, total number of industrial units in the District alongwith the installed capacity for the manufacture of each product, approximate investment made in the industrial sector during the various Plan periods.

(*ii*) Total manpower employment by the industrial sector.

(*iii*) Availability of industrial raw materials in the District including ores and minerals, highlighting the comparative advantage of the District in respect of any raw material.

(*iv*) Availability of infra-structural facilities such as road/rail network, affluent disposal facilities, availability of power, natural gas and telephone services, existence of industrial estates, technical institutes, industrial research centres, advisory centres, etc.

(*v*) Description of local industrial entrepreneurial class, highlighting the important industrial units installed by the local people and their role in promoting the industrialization of the District.

(vi) Traditional crafts-description of the traditional crafts in the District, problems being encountered and prospects for future growth.

(*vii*) Prospects for industrial development in the District with reference to specific areas where the District has a greater potential than the other Districts for growth.

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE PUNJAB.

Azhar Ali Rizvi

It takes a very long time for a land to build its unique distinction—the genus of the land. The land, with its geographical boundary, provides a frame of reference for the inhabitants. Although other factors, like social and economic forces play an important role in the development of the personality of the people, yet the land, with its geographical limitation has a deeply rooted influence on the population. The human ecology—the study of people—land relationship, reveals many dimensions of space perception. These dimensions evolve with the passage of time. Space cannot be isolated from personal space. The development of personality is a historical process. A distinct personality of the people grows after a long and protracted process of intercommunal interaction and a cross fertilization of minds. Punjab has a history of a thousand years and pre-history going back to Budha and leading further back into its primitive origin.

Lying in the pathway of conquerors from the North, it has been subjected to multifarious influences of its rulers, ethinic groups, cultural and political currents within the land and outside. The whole pattern is built into the people as a potential blueprint of the form, recognition, emotional arousal, action sequence, and termination. Identification, is motivated by all emotions characteristic of social life. A person may

attempt to make himself on the image of another who he likes or admires, or who possesses described qualities. In another case a person is compelled by authority or other factors to make himself according to an image which he does not like. So is the case with nations, races or tribes. The people of Punjab, have a collective conscious and unconscious psyche, or archetype associated with the race, land and the ideology. They are proud of their heritage, but due to rapid frequency of invasions, they have developed characteristics of flexibility, adjustment and tolerance. This, on the one hand has evolved a persona, having conflict with the real self and, on the other hand, a reinforcement towards open mindedness. Invasion created an internal crisis, which also facilitated the strength of people for the survival. Having a stable geographical entity identical with administrative boundary, the people of Punjab retained an identity distinct from the rest of India. The impact of Islam created a new outlook among the persons who embraced Islam. It is due to traits of the personality of the people of the Punjab, which includes tolerance, open-mindedness, love, affection, forgiveness, loyalty, courage, spontaneity which provide the atmosphere of new creed of Islam for the large number of people. Islam created a new outlook of internationalism in the people. We find Punjabi, almost, all over the world, living successfully. But cast and class system and the heritage of Hinduism still persists among the people. This thinking created a class society. Ranjit Singh reinforced this thinking in order to suppress the Muslim masses. He psychologically created a complex of treating profession as the cast in the words of Hali :

پیشہ سمجھے تھے جیسے   ہو گئی وہ ذات اپنی

He included the Syed, Maulvi, Imam Masjid under the column of Kammi

Kumar. This further divided population into the elite and the masses. He also awarded the title of Syed to Baha-ud-Din, and other families. The norms for elite and the masses were different. The psychology of elite dominated the province, existed till before the Partition. The Gazetteer prepared before partition under the English regime, was not the reflection of the aspirations of the people of the area. It was a record of events and persons rewarded due to some services rendered for the stability of the establishment. This elite did not represent the masses of the Punjab

As already mentioned, historical process plays an important role in the process of making of personality. Political and social awareness creates a sense of recognition among masses. Changes in social behaviour, normally have their origin in some significant alteration in the life conditions of a society. In the words of Murdock, "the classes of events that are known to be specially influential in producing cultural changes, increase or decrease in population, changes in the geographical environments, migrations into new environment, contacts with people of different cultures". In the Punjab, Afghan invasions, peasant wars and half a century of oppressive sikh rule may have disturbed the continuity of that culture but it certainly did not do away with its essential ingredients in the life of people. Chatta, Gondal and Waraich fought with Sikhs at Rasul Nagar (Near Gujranwala) and thus manifested their own psychic identity as a Muslim Punjabi. Persian continued to be the court language even under the Sikh rule.

Open-heartedness, frankness, hospitality, fogiveness, dominated the Punjabi psyche. Simplicity in feelings, language, dress, foodhabits thus remained the hall mark

of Punjabis personality. The Punjabi represents a solid comprehensive personality. He has an innate sense of the natural. He is a lover of nature. He loves his fellow men, loves his animals, loves his lords, and all the beautiful things. Beauty is a part of his personality. He is full of energy. The foreign rulers have exploited this energy by recruiting them in the army and flattered them by the false compliment of being a martial race. The core of the personality of Punjabi is transcendental. The emphasis is on metaphysics, but under the pressure of foreign influence this core personality manifested in the form of ritual sufism. Suggestibility is there. Individually he is selfish, but collectively committed to cause. He behaves well in social institutions, knows plain language, and gives importance to social stimulus value. He is actually susceptible to compliments and becomes ready to sacrifice everything when flattered. He behaves in totality and does not believe in halfway measures. He takes active part in melas and is tradition oriented. Stereotype behaviour is exhibited by a Punjabi to an extraordinary extent. He is also a lover of music and excitable orgies.

The Punjab is known for its rich folk-lore. It is the land of legends, rituals and romances, steeped in the spirit of Heer and Mirza Sahiban etc. Behind these romances there runs a current of certain communal characteristics. Heer, for example, is a story of loyalty courage, sacrifice and the stability of the agriculture era. This story shows the atmosphere and traditions of courts and finds open fields and free flowing rivers more congenial atmosphere foı its expression. The story of Mirza Sahiban depicts still another aspect of the Punjabi psyche. Here courage becomes over-confidence and results in over estimation of the self. This inherent weakness is however cloaked in the beautiful garb of

love and affection. Sufism is the higher form of this love and affection. This appears to be the innate metaphysical tendencies in the Punjabi psyche. Data Ali Hajveri and Mian Mir fully expressed these hummanistic tendencies having religious flavour, and are thus held in great reverence by the common Punjabi. Baba Farid, Baha-ud-din Zikriya, Rukan-Alam and Bulle Shah, Sultan Bahu, Mian Muhammad etc., are the lovable personalities of the Punjab.

As a personality, the individual shapes, commits his experiences in two directions, inwardly and outwardly. The mind has within itself two sets of structures or functions individualizing and rationalizing structures. Historical conditions of the Punjab have led gradually to the organization of the individual mind in the form of personality, as member of social whole. Iqbal's thoughts fully represent this integration of individualizing and rationalizing structures into a social whole.

After partition, migration on a large scale in the Punjab confined to the areas having Muslim population, and brought about radical changes, which took place due to manifestation of real or inner self of the masses. Transfer from shame culture to guilt culture was further caused by urban migration and religious emancipation. In a shame culture, the moral behaviour of the individual and his social integration is outwardly oriented. Moral authority is external, and can broadly be defined as social pressure. The external authority in most of the cases was either foreign or alienated from masses. This culture prevailed till creation of Pakistan. In guilt culture, social conformity is inwardly directed, being based on the inner authority of conscience. The evolution from a patriarchal aristocratic, to a democratic social order which took place during the twentieth century, was on the whole, a transition from

a shame to guilt culture. The internalization of moral, social and religious behaviour are the main aspects of this development. This development is a result of a long process, in which many forces working in opposite direction were involved. The central theme was to manifest the self of the people which cannot be fragmented into inner and outer. This is the manifestation of total Punjabi personality. Industrialization and urbanization created a conflict between urban and rural personality. The city life relationships tend to be impersonal. Feeling demands by exchanges like buyer-seller, employer and employee. In the case of Punjab this change is not so prominent.

In writing a gazetteer, all the factors biological, geographical, social, economic, psychological, and environmental must be kept in mind. It may be a man, an animal, a building, a river, a mountain, a custom, a piece of literature, produce of particular land, all these are working under one cohesive force, leading to the development of personality of the people. The people of the Punjab should be presented as a living people with tradition, habits, rituals, customs etc. The core personality of a Punjabi can be found in all the things present within the geographical boundary of the Punjab. Ideological boundary also influences the core. So Pakistan is a greater gestalt, Punjab is a gestalt of this greater gestalt . This gestalt cannot be depicted fully without keeping in mind the full perspective of the freedom movement leading to creation of Pakistan. So the description of society, language, rituals, land, architecture should be shown in the Punjabi culture in such a form that it dialogues with Pakistan culture. This dialogue should commence from the beginning to this day and there must be some space in the Gazetteer to carry this dialogue. It must be a continuous process, a flow of the river, carrying the living history of events.

GAZETTEER WRITING PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Qaisar Amin-ud-Din

District Gazetteer is a compiled document which contains almost every information about history, archaeology, agriculture, industry, people, climate and administration etc. in a district. Chamer's Encyclopaedia defines it as "an alphabetical arrangement of placé-names giving some indication at least of their situation. When descriptive, historical or statistical information is added it is often a geographical dictionary of lexicon". The definition implies that the gazetteer consists of two parts *i.e.* descriptive and figurative.

2. Owing largely to extensive changes in the frontiers, orthography and demography it is not probable to keep a certain gazetteer upto date; therefore, periodical revision of gazetteers is a necessary and regular exercise. In order to get this exercise going, the compiler's first and foremost task is the collection of data which is usually supplied to the compiler by various departments, archives, libraries, well-informed people and other sources of information. This data is then treated with brevity which is often found inconsistent with its importance in a district. Since brevity is the soul of wit and gazetteer is a well-chiselled product of the wit of the compiler, the unorganised mass of information collected from different sources is cut to size

compatible with the limitations of space or the optimum thickness of the volume in question.

3. This process of cutting the information to a desirable size makes the job of a compiler an arduous one and from this point onward heavily burdened compiler starts encountering multifaceted problems. Invariably the information consists of jumbled, deficient, unreliable and unauthenticated data which is usually handed over to the compiler in a haphazard and indent manner. It is, therefore, appropriate to point out that the most formidable problem faced by the compiler is the collection of data which is dependable, verifiable, comprehensive and authenticated.

4. Rapid growth of different departments, terrifying increase in the population and invention of advanced data-collecting processes otherwise, too, make the old merry-go-round a superfluous and time consuming exercise. The only way out is to seek and solicit the assistance of various departments and agencies and well-informed personalities with regard to the collection of required data.

5. In case we decide to determine the compiler's relationship with the sources of information with reference to the context of our social setting, we may find a compiler who is prone to approaching the source with a long drawn face and a long drawn questionnaire. The sources which are often personified think that the compiler is the only unfortunate scholar who has been chosen to do everybody's job just because he is the head of the district administration. The head of the information-giving department grudges his position, laughs in the heart of his heart at his position and difficulties which pertain to the collection of data and then doles out information which is often outdated, fudged and appallingly self-contradictory.

6. In the public services of almost all developing countries, two major tendencies seem raising their heads to the annoyance of all others. These are of a recent origin and are likely to be spotted by a keen observer. One is the "concept of deniability" and the other the "concept of window dressing". While the first leads senior officers to shift the responsibility of decision-making down to their juniors, the second constrains them to be pleased over the fudged, inflated and unrealistically cooked-up figures and statistics. The juniors are expected to shine brilliantly in the glare of wrong but neatly drawn and hurriedly compiled figures to the entire satisfaction of their seniors. Perhaps this is the reason that compiler who shoulders a very heavy responsibility is fed with figures which are invariably incompatible with the realities of the situation. Since the sources of information are not emotio-thinking that they have more important things to do and their job is over after they have, very generously and kindly, supplied the data.

7. The compiler of a Gazetteer who is taught or trained to be methodical frequently finds himself bamboozled and stuck-up when he realises that the figures supplied to him by his sources, who are in very many cases equally responsible officers, have no compatibility with the realities or do not tally with the figures supplied to him by the still superior officers or fellow officers of other departments which, per chance, have concurrent jurisdiction.

8. The compiler when confronted with such a situation tends to be frustrated, angered and paralysed as he observes that the foundation on which he had raised a super structure has started caving in like a

house of cards. But the head or heads of other departments are not at all moved. Instead they move their comfortable revolving chairs anticlock or clockwise in a semi circle, smile in an official manner in the face of the disgruntled compiler and start complaining about the inefficiency and carelessness of their subordinate staff. The smile, the apology and complaint about fast deteriorating standards of official work are no earthly solutions or remedies of the malady being lamented. The solution is, in case the desired results are required to be achieved, that the heads of all information-giving departments or agencies may be directly made responsible for errors, omissions and commissions.

9. The compilers during the British Raj sufficed to give names of all contributors or subscribers in the prefaces of their works just to acknowledge their indebtendness to them. We may go a step further and beside expressing our gratitude due to those who so kindly helped also mention their names, in the last annexure of every gazetteer, against the information or data supplied by them so that in case of default the government and also the posterity may hold them responsible.

10. On our part it is imperative to evolve a system of checks and double-checks. The evolution of this system would definitely result into delay and manifold increase in the labour involved but the consolation would be that we would manage to produce an error-free gazetteer worth the name and preservation. It is not worthwhile to dilate upon the details of this system at this platform though as a passing reference it can be said that a separate cell either in the Board of Revenue or the Civil Secretariat may be created to verify and authenticate the data supplied by various departments and agencies. This

cell should not have any other assignment except the verification and authentication of the data to be supplied to the compilers. The heads of all departments be directed to send the required data to this cell and after the same is authenticated by the cell, it should be supplied to the respective compilers by the same heads of the departments. This method would increase the involvement of the heads of various departments and may go a long way in producing fool proof results.

11. The misconception that the head of the district administration or the compiler must exclusively father the baby of district gazetteer has not only enhanced the burden of the compilers but also rendered other departments and agencies unhealthfully disinterested in the exercise. It must be driven home to all heads of the departments and agencies in a district that they are expected to be equally involved. So far as the preparation or compilation of a district gazetteer is concerned, all are equals and the only difference, if you are pleased to call it so, is that the compiler is first among equals who, after being considered more adept in the science of method or what you call methodology, has been entrusted with the job of compiling it.

12. Things have changed enormously since independence. In fact, the concepts of public or civil services have changed considerably. Enough water has flown under the bridges which are now being replaced by the new ones. Realisation of these, availability of time and provision of facilities to the compilers are essential.

13. In 1980, the then Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, was pleased to assign to me the job of drafting the descriptive part of the district gazetteer of Lahore being written after sixty four years. Fully appreciating the difficulties a Magistrate might face in collecting the

data he had placed at my disposal the services of an additional peon, a driver, a Steno-Typist and a Jeep. I was also not expected to perform my routine official duties.

14. I worked on this job for eleven months. First seven months were consumed by the process of collecting the data and the next four months passed in arranging, drafting and typing the gazetteer. Throughout this exercise, my working hours averaged fourteen hours a day. The product of this labour was a thick volume comprising more than eight hundred full-scale typed pages. Now with the wisdom of hind sight, I realise that the product of my labour was not as excellent a specimen as the one compiled by Mr. Bolster who supervised the Fourth Regular Settlement of 1912-16 and compiled the last available gazetteer of Lahore. The reason was that I was working on a time-limit case. I was expected to complete the task in eleven months which Mr. Bolster completed in four years. Despite the fact that the population of Lahore had multiplied twenty times more, many shrubs and trees had virtually gone extinct, many wild animals had disappeared, many tribes or sections of the population had assumed different characteristics or at least I viewed them differently as a citizen of Pakistan. Several customs and rituals had outlived their utility, modes of cultivating the land had changed, imports and exports had increased tremendously and rural-urban migration had disfigured the towns and villages beyond imagination, a four-year work was expected to be completed in eleven months only.

15. The point at issue is that a compiler should be allowed to work leisurely in order to achieve optimum results because fixation of time-limit, incommensurate with the quantum of work, always produces undesireable

results. The leisure allocated to the compiler as a facility or as a gesture of goodwill can be redefined by the concerned authorities. The provision of a large span of time would strengthen the incentives, if any, already given or proposed to be given to the compiler so that he may put his head and heart into the exercise.

16. Britishers while working in the offices or roaming about villages, deserts and forests had their own consolations, satisfactions and rewards. They were the member, of a ruling class which had, under the pretext of lessening 'Black Man's' burden, increased its own and conquered India. They derived vicarious pleasure out of walking among or talking to their subjects "Kala Log". They commanded real authority and were feared more. They were also equipped with a missionary zeal and the pride of ruling over seven seas. This pride gave them a false sense of racial superiority too so they happily braved the hardships of touring life, the sacrifice of personal comforts and did whatever they were expected or ordered to do. But now the situation is altogether different. Over the years, the compiler has witnessed the gradual erosion of his authority while his duties have multiplied beyond all proportions. He is incapable of walking from village to village and listening to what the people have to say not because he is physically inferior or mentally less alert than his white predecessor in office but because he is a very busy functionary who is expected to discharge all his duties including the ones which are frequently added to the list carrying back-breaking load of work. Work of compiling the district gazetteer is a wholetime job and if we expect good results from the compiler, we shall have to lessen the burden of his normal and routine duties to a workable extent. However, it should not be

implied that a compiler, who is usually a Deputy Commissioner, be taken away from the district and placed in a cell or establishment to curse his stars or the moment during which he consented to go through the mill of compiling the district gazetteer. As a Deputy Commissioner, he is more well-equipped for giving better results.

17. This is my considered opinion that the compilation of a district Gazetteer is a very important, difficult and one of the most productive assignments a civil servant can aspire for; so the compilation of this task must necessarily be followed by substantial rewards such as grant of honorarium, or substantial increase in emoluments or land-grant or cash award. This is essential because the quantum of importance attached to this exercise by the government is enormous and the work done must not only be acceptable but of good standard.

18. During the British Raj, the Settlement Officers were generally given the assignments of compiling the gazetteers. The immediate reward which followed the completion of the settlement operation and compilation of gazetteer was that all of them were given districts to run. For the Deputy Commissioners who are already running the districts, the rewards must be of a varied nature. In order to judge the performance of a compiler the government may pre-determine the optimum standard of work, on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue.

19. Collection of reliable, authentic and noteworthy data is the most time-consuming, difficult and disconcerting aspect of compilation and if the time-span is enlarged, facilities are extended and other incentives given to the compiler, I firmly believe that better results can be achieved. As a matter of fact, all these problems are interwoven in the texture of the collection of data and I assure you if you ignore one, you are likely to damage the entire texture.

PROBLEMS OF WRITING A GAZETTEER—

ADMINISTRATIVE AND NON-ADMINISTRATIVE

Taj Mohammad Khattak

Before enumerating the various bottlenecks in the way of prepartion of a district gazetteer, it would be appropriate to briefly outline the causes of our failure, in contrast to the British Administrators, to compile, update, edit and consolidate a district gazetteer. It is an inescapable reality that with all the pious and noble intentions we have yet not been able to produce even a single attempt comparable in any manner with that of the British administrators before Independence. Here, it would be expedient to also evaluate the reasons of their success and perfection in this field and our corresponding failures.

The British style of administration was in its essence, different from what has come of it today, primarily because of evoluton and changing needs of the time. It was different in theory and practice, in that in theory it was purely a colonial approach with basic emphasis on law and order and in practice an impersonal one, based on an apriori skepticism and mistrustful attitude towards the local subjects. Being ill-rooted socially and conceptually, the new administrators were but left to what their predecessors would pen down about the local elite and the general masses of an administrative unit. It was in this context that

the tradition of a district gazetteer was evolved and was strictly adhered to with a religious fervour.

A few factors which would help the British administrators to undertake a regular and undisturbed compilation of a district gazetteer were :

(*a*) That the British administration was far relaxed and tranquil. Public did not expect as much from them as it does today.

(*b*) The pattern of administrative touring would entail a prolonged and undisturbed sojourns outside the Headquarters which provided a congenial and encouraging atmosphere for undertaking research activities and literary pursuits.

(*c*) Since the gazetteer was to be written in their own mother tongue, it did not pose any psychological hesitation to them as it afterwards did to the local administrators.

(*d*) The element of curiosity and resultant feelings of challenge for one's capabilities to rule in an alien area and over alien people, led to their quicker exploration of the local heritage, geographical factors and other ecological currents of the local area.

(*e*) Being fraternally alien to the locals, their assessments were not tinged with any tribal, social, geographical or national prejudices, hence the product was a purely objective, impersonal and fundamentally as close to reality as possible.

(*f*) To perpetuate the colonial rule in India for the benefit of Crown and Great Britain, it had naturally become imperative to consider the administration a mission-like undertaking

> and to conduct it in all its seriousness and vigours and to this end the whole administrative activity was directed towards accumulation of knowledge, a better exploitation of the resources, and recording of the treasure of information for the benefit of every successor administrator. This contribution was considered of supreme importance.

Let me now endeavour to analyse various factors which, in the past and even present, have hampered the compilation of a district gazetteer :

1. *Increasingly complex nature of Administration*—The end of colonial domination of the white masters brought an acute consciousness of the economic backwardness, with an attendant demand for improvement efforts by the Administration. The general masses naturally started expecting everything to be done by the government machinery. This explosion of expectations had a psychological basis, emerging out of the common man's experience in the immediate past, to the effect that everything was being done and implemented by the government—and government alone. The phenomenon of public participation and initiative had almost been effaced from the memory of a common man. To reach some acceptable level of fulfilment of these expectations which had exploded enormously, the administration had to assume a large spectrum of responsibilities and roles. These multi-dimensional roles of the administration have ever been on the increase with the passage of time and never abated. The resultant situation as we find today is that the Deputy Commissioner of a district is confronted with an almost prismatic accumulation of coloured and confusing responsibilities. With this appraisal of the prevailing

situation, it becomes evident that time is a scare commodity with the Deputy Commissioner. As a result, this onerous task, if ever to be performed, shall have to be passed down the ladder, where it is bound to be accomplished by officers of acceptedly lower calibre, experience and intelligence. The product which can be expected from this ill-equipped factory of minds, is quite naturally deficient in its scope, defective in its approach, wanting in its spirit and in short is least presentable.

2. *New service trends*—In colonial days, a Deputy Commissioner remained posted to a district for reasonably longer stretch of time during which he familiarised himself very well with the geography of the area, cultural heritage, local customs and lastly people of the area. In contrast, now an unfortunate trend of frequent and uncalled for transfers circumscribe the scope of attainment of necessary knowledge and perception required for writing of a gazetteer. It also results in the deminishing of interest in such long range projects. The natural tendency with a Deputy Commissioner, therefore, is to leave such assignments to his successor who by precedent knows fully well that he, too, will have a successor and that too very soon.

3. *Urbanisation and its impact on the firmness of cultural basis*—The increasing urbanisation has resulted in a rapid, unplanned and almost competitive shifting of rural populace to the urban areas. Thus, inflation in the size of existing towns and emergence of new towns and semi-urban localities/slums, has brought in additional socio-economic and cultural problems which manifest themselves in increased rate of crime and complex social and economic exploitation. This, again brings added

and numerous responsibilities for the administration. As already pointed out, this rural-urban shift of population changed economic pattern, new social outlook, and emergence of new social heirarchies, have all jointly shaken the shackles of known cultural bonds. So much has happened to the cultural foundations of this society that the present published knowledge is simply outdated and provides no help whatsoever to a writer intending to record the impressionistic picture in the shape of a gazetteer.

4. *Linguistic*—One of the limiting factors in the recording of a gazetteer is the English language. Whereas, undoubtedly, at the same time unfortunately, knowledge and use of English language continues to be, even today, the yardstick of one's qualifications, there still remains the big Question Mark, as to how can a local writer for whom English language, is, after all an alien language, depict the true colour and smack of cultural atmosphere of a local area. It is, therefore, pertinent to desire here that the true requirements of a gazetteer would be fulfilled only when our own language is used as the medium of expression. However, the question of its translation in English, has already been decided favourably for the benefit of our readers.

Now, I would like to enumerate those specific problems which a writer is likely to face while performing a task like this :

(*a*) *Collection and collation of data*—Collection of the requisite data would pose the biggest problem, because in the first place it would not be available with the concerned department/person and in the second place if at all it is made available, it would not be in the desired and needed format. It is

a nerve wrecking process to assimilate and collate this basic data made available after appropriate surveys. The collation of raw data essentially requires expert hands to sift, prune and knit the material in a systematic, and logical reading.

(*b*) *Determination of the correctness and dependability of data*—It is a common experience that various departments while supplying the requisite data incorporate irrelevant and incorrect details. It is the responsibility of the writer/editor to determin the correctness and dependability of the information provided. For this purpose a writer/editor must be personally familiar with the characteristics of the subject matter on which the information is provided, otherwise he is not likely to achieve the objective.

(*c*) *Presentation*—It is this part of the assignment which requires more than ordinary effort and application of mind. A proper presentation is bound to reflect the man and personality behind the presentation. The entire data and information is to be knit together in such a manner that it should not appear to be a deliberate, artificial, and therefore fabricated effort. It should look as natural, rythmatic and systematic as possible. In short, it should be a palatable reading.

In the last, on the basis of my field experience, I venture to suggest the following steps to ensure the optimum results :

(1) It is emphatically recommended that such assignments as a district gazetteer is the job

of the Deputy Commissioner and should invariably be performed personally by him.

(2) Certain broad outlines should be drawn by the gazetteer branch and a responsible officer of the government should address the district authorities on these lines, to work as a guide.

(3) A special gazetteer cell should be organised at each district level which should have a representation from various departments and promiment citizens of the area.

(4) The gazetteer branch of a district should work under close control of the Deputy Commissioner and this branch should be technically well-equipped for collection and assimilation of information etc.

FORMAT FOR THE DISTRICT GAZETTEER

Chapter I—DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT.

A—Geography and climate of the District—

— Name in vernacular, with derivation, if known.

— Boundaries and general configuration, including natural divisions and hilly system ; scenery generally.

— Brief sketch of Geology and Botany.

— General account of climate with reference to temperature, rainfall and other factors giving the following details.

Temperature : (*based on* 40 *years data* 1938—1978).

— Monthwise Mean Temperature.

— Actual Maximum/Minimum temperature recorded on................at (name of place).

— Average Daily Maximum/Minimum temperature.

Rainfall (*based on* 40 *years data* 1938—1978).

— Average Annual Rainfall at various stations in the district (district and tehsil headquarters).

— Actual Annual Maximum/Minimum Rainfall (district and teshil headquarters).

— Average seasonal rainfall during the period 1938—1978 at various stations in the district

Other Factors.

— Height and distance from the sea.

— Humidity, Dust-storms, Thunderstorms, Hailstorms, Earthquakes, Floods etc.

— River system, lakes, Marshes and drainage. Noteworthy wild animals with their characteristics etc.

B—History and Archaeology—

— History of the district with reference to following periods.

— Early History (ii) Mughal period (iii) Sikh period (iv) British period with special mention of Independence Movement of 1857 and (v) Freedom Movement and creation of Pakistan in 1947.

— Brief Account of Archaeological remains, description of important buildings, bridges, parks and gardens.

C—People and Social Conditions—

Population.

— Detailed note on population characteristics with reference to the following :—

— Population of district and tehsils classified as Urban-Rural and Male-Female with percentage for the period 1911—1971.

— Sex-Ratio at each census since 1911.

— Marital status of the population 1951, 1961 and 1971.

— Growth of population/Growth Rate.

— Distribution of population by age-groups.

— Density of population for district and tehsils (1911—1971).

— Number of births and deaths in the District.

— Infant Mortality Rates.

Customs/Traditions.

— Brief note on customs and traditions peculiar to the district.

— Birth customs.

— Wedding customs.

— Extent of polygamy.

— Divorce.

— Haq Mehr.

— Dowry.

Language.

— Language with special dialect in the district.

— Any grammer, dictionary or literature of the local language.

— Difference of language in the villages and towns.

— Extent to which Urdu language is spoken or understood especially in Rural areas.

Towns and Villages.

— Number of towns and villages in district and tehsils.

— Character of villages, average number of houses per village in various tehsils.

— Extent of pucca houses in villages.

Castes, Tribes and other characteristics.

— Races, castes and tribes.

— Leading families with physical characteristics.

— Important personalities including saints, sufis, Ulemas and other noble persons, persons who contributed towards the making of Pakistan and its stability afterwards, scientist, Educationist, Social Reform Writers, Notable businessmen, Distinguished civil servants, Engineers etc.

Occupations.

— Food habits in cities and villages/changes over a period of time with reference to various items of society.

— Dwelling style of life-changes over a period of time in cities and villages.

— Dress in cities and villages-changes over a period of time.

— Amusements, Festivals and Fairs.

— Names and Titles (National Awards).

— Land owned by various land owning tribes.

— Artisans and other classes, Sunars, Tarkhans, Lohars, Kamhars, Julahas, Nais, telis, Mochhis, Mallahs, Dhobis, Mirasis, Musallis.

— Shrines and Legends.
— Manners.
— Ornaments.
— Furniture.
— Games and exports.

Chapter II—ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF DISTRICT.

Agriculture Sector—

(*a*) *Land Utilization.*

— Geographical and cultivated area of the district, including general condition in different parts of the district, soil as determined by geological and chemical considerations.
— Classification of land by source of irrigation such as nehri, chahi, tubewell, River Flood etc.
— System of cultivation in relation to rainfall, soil and conformation of surface, sowing and harvest times.
— Agricultural operation and implements.
— Principal crops in order of importance in the district including each crops.
— Population engaged in and dependent upon agriculture including agriculture labourers.
— Average yields of various crops per acre.
— Brief description of horticulture.
— Intensity of cultivation, improvements in quality by selection of seeds/new varieties and introduction of modern techniques and implementation of Agricultural tools and machinery.

(*b*) *Agricultural credit facilities.*

— Agricultural Development Banks.
— Other Banks.
— Taccavi Loans for short and long terms.
— Agricultural co-operative societies.
— Any other Agency extending facilities to the Agricultural Community.
— Rate of interest on different types of loans.

— Indebtedness of cultivators.
— Waterlogging and salinity-measures adopted for reclamation.
— Sales and Mortgages.

(c) *Livestock and cattle breeding.*

— Livestock population at 5 years interval basis.
— Average prices of different animals and species.
— Pasture grounds, difficulties in feeding cattles.
— Cattle diseases and operation of civil veterinary Department.
— Cattle Fairs and exhibitions.

(d) *Other Factors.*

— Marketing and storage facilities available.
— Role of PASSCO, Seed Corporation, Fertilizer Supplies Corporation and other Agencies.

(e) *Irrigation.*

— Irrigated area, different sources of irrigation in the District on 1947—60, 1960—70, 1970—82 basis.
— Canals and main channels and system to which they belong ; bund, dams, tubewells, wells, tanks etc. and various forms of water lifting, mini dams.
— Levying of water rates.
— Canal and water-course used for navigation.
— Cost of sinkng of tubewells, kachha wells, pacca wells etc.

(f) *Rent Wages and Prices.*

Rent—

— The conditions which ordinarily determine rents, average, minimum and maximum usually paid per acre for land growing, the standard crop of the locality; important and interesting cases of rents paid for lands under special crops ; produce rents and remarks as to whether they are being displayed by cash rents. Increase/decrease in cash rent since Independence.

— Produce rent or rent in kind, usual shares of owners and tenants in the produce, liabilities of the parties, reasons of variation in Batai Rate in different areas in the district. Rent in canal area should also be discussed.

Wages.

— Wages for skilled and unskilled labour in different parts of the District. System of payment in kind to labour and village artisans and servants, causes for variation in wages such as increase in prices, change in standard of living of labour class, etc.

— Increase in demand of labour in industrial sectors and its impact.

— Effects of the development of means of communications, such as railways, roads on the Wages of labour class.

— Immigration of labour class, skilled and unskilled and effects of their remittances in changing the mode of labour charges.

— Activities of Minimum Wages Board in regulating the various wage patterns.

Prices.

— Prices of staple foodgrains since 1947-Decadewise figures should be given.

— Study of the factors responsible for increase in prices such as better wages given to labour class, increase in taxes, service charges, raw material, cost of communications and rising trend of international prices.

(g) *Forest.*

— Description of various forests in the District, area under forest, kind of trees with particular characteristics of trees and special plantation.

— Classification of forests.

— Management and disposal of product, value in cash.

— Measures for fire prevention.

— Campaign regarding plantation and measures taken for protection of trees.

(*B*) *Industrial Sector*—

(*a*) *Large Scale Industries.*

— Brief note on Industries in the district before independence.

— Establishment of New industries after Independence with reference to classified as public and private sector.

— Availability of the raw material for feeding the industries.

— Use of the machinery/imported/Indigenous.

— Yearly production capacity of various Industrial units.

— No. of workers employed/skilled/unskilled.

— Average wages and other facilities to workers.

— Migration of population due to Industrial Development.

— Development of allied industries in suburban areas for feeding the needs of large industries.

(*b*) *Small scale Industries.*

— Development of small scale Industries in the District.

— No. of units functioning in the district.

— No. of Industrial estates (if any) Total area of Industrial estates—No. of units in each estate. Kind of Industries in the estate.

— Source of raw material, availability of workers.

(*c*) *Cottage Industry and Handicrafts.*

— Description of Hand Industries under the following heads :—

Cotton weaving, (II) Silk weaving, (III) Embroidery and printing on fabrics, (IV) Carpets and rugs, (V) Jewellery with special characteristics of the district, (VI) Iron work brass and copper work, (VII) Pottery and sculpture, carving in wood and ivory inlaying, etc. Also mention any other hand or

cottage industries emerged with the passage of time.

— Export of handicrafts within and outside the country.
— Sources of raw material.
— Availability of skilled workers.

(*d*) *Mines and Mineral Resources.*

— Mention the name of minerals found in the district an their commercial importance.
— System of working disposal of produce, number of labourers employed and average earnings.
— Brief discription of management of private/public organizations controlling the mines, with capital invested and profits gained.
— Future prospects of exploring the minerals still unworked.

C— Labour Sector—

— Brief description of labour force in the district.
— Industrial labourers in 1947, 1960, 1970, 1980.
— Agricultural labourers in 1947, 1960, 1970, 1980.
— Persons employed in large scale, small scale and cottage industries with percentage in each industry.
— Average wages of skilled/unskilled labourers as (a) Industrial Labourers, (b) Agricultural Labourers, (c) Domestic labourers (employed in hand industries).
— General working living conditions of labour class in urban and rural areas.
— Facilities extended to labourers under various Labour Laws.
— Violation of Labour Laws.
— Labour courts, organization and utility.
— Labour/trade unions—activities and attitude.
— General attitude of labour class towards work.

Chaper III—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

(*a*) *Railways.*

— Brief account of Railway track in the district and tehsils.
— Number of stations in the district.
— Railway junctions/connections in the district with No. of trains starting from the junction. Also give important routes and brief arrangement for these trains.
— Brief description of Movement of the passengers (Average No. of tickets sold in a month or week).

(*b*) *Road transport in the District.*

— Various road connections in the District.
— Roads—Chief lines.
— Roads constructed or maintained by Local Government Organization such as District Councils, Municipal Committees, etc.
— Road mileage metalled and un-metalled.
— Growth of Road mileage in the district since 1947.
— Roads maintained, repaired and controlled by Provincial and Federal Government Departments (length of Roads in mileage maintained by other Agencies should also be discussed).
— No. of registered and on road Buses, Trucks, Tractors, Wagons, Trolleys, Vans, Taxies, Rickshaws, Motor cycles, etc. in the district.
— Activities of Government Transport Services in the District including important routes and No. of services available.
— Private Buses—routes and No. of Buses, Route permits, etc.
— Regional transport Authority, Brief Account of activities and function, etc.

— Daily or monthly average of passengers in the district travelling by Buses and Wagons (latest only).

(*c*) *Air service in the District* (*if any*).

— Brief history of the air service in the District including administrative set up.
— No. of Average flights in a week (i) Domestic (ii) International (if any).
— Average No. of passengers in Domestic flights (incoming-outgoing).
— Brief outline of routes—Link flight Lahore — Multan — Karachi —Faisalabad — Rawalpindi—Peshawar.

(*d*) *Telecommunication.*

— No. of telephone Exchanges in the District.
— No. of Telephones in the District.
— Increase in No. of Telephones since 1947.
— Public Call offices.
— Direct Dialing and NWD system.
— Brief history and organizational set up of telephone office in the District.
— Income of Telegraph offices in the District.
— No. of Telegraph offices in the District.
— Location of Urban and Rural Telegraphs Offices in the District.
— Brief history of Telegraphic services in the District.
— Telegraph *cum*-Post Offices.

(*e*) *Post Offices* (*Postal Services in the District*).

— Brief history of Postal Service in the district with organizational set up.
— No. of post offices and their location.
— No. of sub Post offices in the district. Branch Post Offices.

— Rural Post Offices.
— Increase of post Offices since 1947.

(*f*) *Telex Services in the District.*

— Brief note on telex services available in the District (if any).

(*g*) *Newspapers and Periodicals.*

— No. of daily Newspapers if published in the district.
— No. of weekly, fortnighty and monthly Magazines published in the District.
— Important Newspapers, periodicals in the district.
— Activities of District Information Office.
— No. of printing Presses in the district.
— Quarterly, half-yearly school and college Magazines in the District.

(*h*) *Radio and Television.*

— Briefly outline the history of Radio Station in the District alongwith organizational set up (if any).
— No. of Radios in the District : income from Radio Licence fee.
— Progress of Radio System since 1947 including technical advancement.
— Budgetary allocation for Radio Station, if any.
— Detailed note on Television Station in the District : Budget & organizational set up (relevant to Rawalpindi District only).
— No. of Televisions sets in the District.
— Area covered by Telecasts (in square miles).
— Boosters (if any), their benefit and their distances from Television Station.
— Licence fee of T. V. (realized in 1980-81).

(*i*) *Omni Bus Service.*

— Brief note on local/Omni-bus service in the District (if any).
— Rickshaws, Taxis, Tongas, pick-ups, etc.

Chapter IV—BANKING AND FINANCE.

(*a*) *Banks.*

— Brief history of banking establishment in the District.
— Brief notes on all the banks functioning in the District.
— Scheduled Banks.
— Agricutural Development Banks.
— Co-operative Banks.
— State Bank of Pakistan, if a branch is working in the District.
— Other Commercial Banks.
— Industrial Banks.
— No. of Branches of each bank in the district.
— No. of account holders in each branch in the district. in each bank classified by Saving, Current and PLS accounts, etc.
— No. of employees (all ranks) in the Banks in the District.
— Detailed note on the growth of Banking in the district since 1947.
— Foreign remittances in the District.
— Role of Industrial and Agricultural Development Banks in boosting up the pace of economy in the district.
— Loans advanced by commercial Banks to Agriculturists and industrialists.
— Small loan schemes for traders.
— School Banking Scheme.
— Loan facilities for opening Madaras/Schools, etc.

(*b*) *Insurance.*

— Brief description of Insurance activities in the District.
— No. of Insurance Companies (branches) in the district.

— General and life business of State Life Insurance Company in the District.
— Life, Marine, Fire and accidents, Insurance business of other Companies.
— Growth of business since 1947.

(*c*) *National Saving Centres.*

— Development of National Saving Schemes in the district since 1950.
— Brief description of various schemes of National Savings.
— No. of Branches in the district.
— No. of account holders in various branches of National Savings Centres.
— Progress made by National Saving Centres in the District.

Chapter V—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Deputy Commissioner's Office.*

— Organizational set up of Deputy Commissioner's office.
— Working of various branches of Deputy Commissioner's Office.
— General distribution of Magisterial work.
— Registration work.
— Sub-Divisional Headquarters with brief history and working.
— Administrative set up of Sub-Divisions.

Land Revenue.

— Deputy Commissioner as the Collector of Land Revenue in the District.
— Duties and functions of Revenue Officers, Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildar and other allied staff.
— Brief history of last settlement and the procedure and rules adopted for giving the maximum, minimum and

average assessment per acre for irrigated and unirrigated land.

— Tenure system in various tehsils.
— Average size of holding.
— Assessment of Land Revenue, fixed and fluctuating and miscellaneous Land Revenue.
— Exemption of Land Revenue, area exempted (area irrigated and unirrigated) No of persons benefited-Government losses.
— No. of assessment circles.
— Land Revenue suspension, Remissions. Records of rights.
— Revenue courts and revenue offices cases under Tenancy Act, Land Revenue Act and Alienation Act.

Settlement.

— Brief history of Regular settlements and summary settlements carried out in the district before independence, after Independence (if any).
— Detailed discussion of present settlement operations (if District is under operation or completed) with the achievements made and the strength of the staff engaged in it.

Colonization.

— Brief historical background of Colonization in the district.
— Allotment of areas under various schemes after 1947.
— No. of persons benefited at district and Tehsil level.

Consolidation of land in the district.

— Brief description of consolidation work in the district with organizational set-up.

Land Reforms.

— Historical background of various Land Reforms in the district and their effects on Agricultural economy

specially with respect to small land holders.

— Areas in acres surrendered by Landlords—No. of Landlords affected.

—Cases pending/disposed in relation to Land Reforms.

(*b*) *Civil and Criminal Justice.*

Civil Justice.

— Administrative set up of Civil Justice in the district.

— Jurisdiction, No. of Civil Judges and their offices location.

— Average No. of civil cases instituted during a specified year and their disposal.

— Basic changes in Civil cases under the new laws.

— Increase or decrease in Civil cases after Independence.

Criminal Justice.

— Administrative set-up of criminal justice in the district. No. of Magistrates, working in the district with Section 30 Magistrates.

— Increase or decrease in various Criminal cases in the district, institution, disposal and pending 1947—60, 1960—1970, 1980 (10 yearly basis since 1950).

— Local Bars, with brief history, No. of Members and Names of the successive presidents-Petition Writers.

(*c*) *Police.*

— Brief account of Police division and superior officers and organization structure in the District (Training facilities, if available).

— No. and location of Police Stations.

— Designation wise No. of Police officers/officials in the district.

— Brief account of Railways Police/Reserve Police and Police Razakar.

— Working of Police, No. of cases (Reported, investigated, Prosecuted and decided by criminal courts) No. of cases ending in acquital or discharge. No. of cases ending in conviction.

(*d*) *Jails.*

— No. of jails with location and their classes and year of construction.
— Accommodation, Extention if any.
— Brief note on sub-jails, if exist in the district.
— Average No. of prisoners per day on yearly basis.
— Health and Educational facilities provided to prisoners.
— Industries in the Jail, income from products of the Industries.
— Jail expenditure and cost of maintaining each prisoner.

Chapter VI—ACTIVITIES OF NATION BUILDING AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

This Chapter would comprise the description of the organizational set-up, functions and activities of various Government Departments, already explained through the questionnaires supplied and the instructions/guidelines issued, from time to time, on the subject.

1. Buildings Department.
2. Co-operative Department.
3. Education Department.
4. Health Department.
5. Housing & Physical Planning Department.
6. Public Health Engineering Department.
7. WAPDA.
8. Fisheries Department.
9. Auqaf Department.
10. Food Department.
11. Information Department.
12. Local Government & Rural Development Department.
13. Livestock & Dairy Development Department.
14. Social Welfare/Zakat and Ushr Department.
15. Evacuee Trust Properties Board, Government of Pakistan.
16 Passport/Immigration Department.

17. Registration Organization.
18. Armed Services Board.
19. Income Tax Department.
20. District Population Walfare Office.
21. Central Excise & Land Customs.
22. Agriculture including allied agencies.
23. Highways Department.
24. Industries Department.
25. Irrigation Department.
26. Labour Department.
27. District Employment Exchange.
28. Mineral Development Corporation.
29. Oil & Gas Corporation.
30. Forest Department.
31. Excise and Taxation Department.

Chapter VII—ANALYTICAL REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE DISTRICT.

(*a*) *Agricultural Development in the District since* 1947.

— Area under cultivation before 1947.
— Extension in cultivable land—Decadewise.
— Manpower available in 1947 and changes—Decadewise.
— Irrigation facilities before 1947. Improvement in Irrigation system.
— Role of Fertilizer, insecticides/pesticides, new implements of cultivation, availability of credit facilities to cultivators.
— Introduction/Development of new varieties of seeds, Improvement in quality by selection of seeds.
— The extent of success in implementing in anti-salinity and waterlogging schemes area reclaimed.
— Storage facilities for agricultural products.
— The measures for the achievement of self-sufficiency in agricultural products.
— Improvement in the standard of living of cultivators.
— Any development in horticulture.

— Changes in the land tenure system.
— Facilities to small land holders.
— Agricultural loans and subsidies.
— Availability of marketing facilities.
— Role of various Government Agencies in Agricultural Sector.
— Exportable crops production-cash earnings.

(*b*) *Industrial Development in the District.*

— Description of various Industries before 1947.
— Number and nature of Industrial units set up after 1947.
— Nature of machinery used—indigenous and imported.
— Factors responsible for Industrial development, Availability of raw material, Industrial credit facilities, skilled and unskilled labour, technical facilities, incentives for setting up industrial units, marketing facilities.
— The role of the public and private sectors in setting up Industrial units, the extent of the demand of the manufactured goods in local and international markets.
— The role played by agricultural development in the process of industrialization.
— Working conditions of labour before and after 1947.
— The description of the emergence and growth of the industrial class, industrial estates, etc.
— Incentives/Tax holidays, Rebates, etc.
— Prospective area for Industrial growth.
— Availability of infra-structure facilities.

(*c*) *Socio-Economic Development in the District since 1947.*

— A review on the Socio-Economic situation at the time of Independence.
— Changes in living patterns and development of new Social habits since the dawn of Independence.

— Effect of growth of educational Institutions.
— Development of health facilities in the district.
— Impact of foreign remittances in changing the mode of economic order of the district.
— Availability of manpower and its behavious, rural and urban, trained-untrained and occuptional distribution.
— Sociological aspects—labour attitude to work-family set-up.
— Economic aspects, Capital formation—private and public enterpreneurs.
— Infra-structure—Physical and social.
— Production Section-Agriculture-Industries and Minerals.

(*d*) *Development of Local Government Institutions in the District since* 1947.

— History of the growth of Local Government institutions with special reference to :—

(*i*) Panchayat System.

(*ii*) Village Aid Programme.

(*iii*) Basic Democracies.

(*iv*) Rural Development/Peoples Works Programme.

(*v*) Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(*vi*) Statistics regarding the District Council, Union Councils, Municipal Committees, Municipal Corporation in the District.

(*vii*) The proportion of elected and nominated Members—Dates of the elections.

(*viii*) Description of Public Welfare Schemes undertaken by Local Government Institutions.

(*ix*) Rise of local leadership at district level and below.

(*e*) *Islamization of Laws and Practices.*

— Steps taken to introduce Islamic laws and practices.
— Promulgation of Zakat, Usher and Hadood.
— Introduction of PLS Scheme.
— The role of the Council of Islamic Ideology (if any).
— The role of Advisory Islamic Council (if any).
— Establishment of Qazi Courts and Federal Shariat Courts.
— Provision of prayer Intervals in Offices, Factories, Educational Institutions, etc.
— Measures for making the people maintain the sanctity of the Holy month of Ramzan.
— Introduction of Islamic studies as a compulsory subject at all levels.
— Establishment of Islah-e-Muashara Committees.
— Establishment of Islamic University (only for Bahawalpur).

(*f*) *Development of Suburban Areas in the District.*

— Statistics regarding population and housing units in 1947.
— Reasons for increase in the demand of houses, etc, after 1947.
— Migration of Rural Population to Urban areas.
— Socio-economic developments.
— Pace of Development in the suburban areas—Part played by public and private sectors.
— Occupational characteristics of the people living in different suburban areas.
— Problems faced by the inhabitants—future prospects.
— Role of Housing and Physical Planning Department.

N. B.—This Chapter would comprise all the developmental activities, social and economic in the District

particularly after Independence. This chapter would be written by respective Director Development broadly based on the information contained in the previous chapters, combined with the general observation of the writer.

The main points with elaboration which would form part of this chapter are enunciated in the foregoing pages. It would not be advisable to reproduce excerpts from previous chapters but what is required is infact an analytical review of the information contained therein.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS IN AN ALPHABETICAL ORDER ALONGWITH THEIR BIO-DATA

1. *Ali Kazim.*

At present working as Director of Industries and Mineral Development Department, Government of the Punjab, he is 40. He has had a bright educational career within and outside Pakistan, having done M. A. in Psychology from Government College, Lahore and Post-graduate Training in Clinical Psychology under Ful-Bright Hays Fellowship at Duke University, North Carolina, U. S. A. He has also done his M. Phil in Development Studies at Cambridge University. He has contributed the article entitled "Industrial Development in the District after Independence and its impact on Gazetteer Writing."

2. *Anwar Tahmasp Khan.*

Mr. Khan is now 56. He has served the Punjab Government and some Central Government Agencies for 31 years. He holds a first class degree in Public Administration from the University of Southern California, U. S. A. Has had wide experience having done a couple of teaching and research assignments in Punjab, a stint in the Foreign Office for 5 years with posting at Washington. Before he became Director-General in the Board of Revenue, Punjab, he was Additional Secretary to Government of the Punjab, in the SGA&I

Department and Local Government & Rural Development Department. A widely travelled officer, has written extensively on various aspects of development and public administration of Pakistan and most of his papers have been published in books and journals of Pakistan. He has contributed "Scheme for Writing the District Gazetteer in the Punjab."

3. *Dr. Fareeha Zafar.*

Dr. Fareeha, 39 is at present Assistant Professor of Geography at Punjab University. She did her B. A. Honours in Geography, M. A. Geography from Punjab University and did her Doctorate in the same subject from the University of London. She has written a number of research papers on various subjects such as "Changes in Land Price", "Irrigation and Cropping Patterns", "Colonial Policy regarding Land Tenure in the Punjab" etc. Her contribution to this book is entitled "Revival of District Gazetteer—The Role of Geography and Gazetteer Writing".

4. *Dr. Jafri, A. R.*

Dr. Jafri is at present Professor at the Punjab University in the Department of Administrative Science. He is 47. He did his M. A. in Statistics from Punjab University and did his M. P. A. and Doctorate in Public Administration from the University of Southern California, U. S. A. He has also attended an Advanced Course in Development Administration in Australia. He has conducted Research in public administration and is also a Member of a few professional societies connected with the field of public administration in Punjab, Australia and U. S. A. He has contributed "Uses of Statistics in the Gazetteer" for this book.

5. *Prof : Manzoor Mirza.*

Professor Manzoor Mirza 53 years old, holds the assignment of Principal, Government College of Education for Men, Lahore. He did his M. A. in Economics from Punjab University and also attended a course at NIPA in 1973. He has written articles on various aspects of economic development and planning which have been published in the newspapers of Pakistan. He has contributed the article on the subject of "Role of socio-economic Development" for this book.

6. *Qaiser Amin-ud-Din.*

Forty-two years of age, Qaiser Amin-ud-Din is at present Assistant Commissioner, Jaranwala, District Faisalabad. He holds an M. A. degree in Political Science from the Punjab University. He has written two books, one in English on the Mysticism of Hazrat Data Gunj Buksh under the title of "The Mystical Voice" and one in Urdu on "Hadeeth Jahan", containing short stories. He was also responsible for writing and compiling the district Gazetteer of Lahore in 1980 which has been approved by the Board of Revenue for publication. His contributions to the present book are "Freedom Movement and its Importance for District Gazetteer" and Gazetteer Writing-Problems and Solutions".

7. *Syed Azhar Ali Rizvi.*

Forty-two years old, having done his M. A. in Psychology from Punjab University, he is at present incharge of the Psyhology Department at Government College, Lahore. Mr. Rizvi is a visiting teacher in various institutes in Punjab and also a member of Board of Studies in his field at a couple of Universities in the country. He has to his credit many publications both, in English and in Urdu, some of which are "Ghazali, Personality Inventory, Anxiety Scale for Children,

Mental Health" etc. His contribution for this book is "Psychology of the people of the Punjab"

8. *Taj Muhammad Khattak.*

At present posted as Assistant Commissioner, Wazirabad, District Gujranwala, Mr. Khattak is 37 years old. He did his M. A. in English from Peshawar University and was a teacher of English in Peshawar from September, 1967 to April, 1972. He was responsible for the publication of a special "brochure" on Lahore Division in 1974 entitled "Lahore Spectrum". His article for the present book was read by him at the special Workshop for the Professors of Colleges serving in the Punjab, organized by the Board of Revenue in early February this year the title of which is, "Problems of writing a Gazetteer—Administrative and Non-administrtative."

9. *Tariq Sultan.*

Posted as Additional Secretary (Development), Planning & Development Department of the Government of Punjab, Mr. Tariq Sultan is 40. He did his B. A. (Hons.) and M. A. in Economics from the Punjab University and also obtained the M. P. A. degree from Harvard University, U. S. A. He has to his credit a paper on the subject of "Industrial Development in Punjab—History, Potential and Perspective". The paper which was read at the Workshop in Lahore, organized by the Board of Revenue for the Professors on the subject of, "Socio-Economic aspects of District Administration & its relation with District Gazetteer" has been specially re-written for inclusion in this book.

10. *Dr. Yar Muhammad Khan.*

Dr. Khan is the Chairman of the Department of

History and Dean, Faculty of Arts, in Punjab University, Lahore. He is 54. He holds M. A. degree in History from Punjab, M. A. and a Doctorate in History from London University. He is the Member of the Punjab University Senate; Member, Board of Governors of Research Society of Pakistan and also looks after the editorial work of the Historical Society Journal published in Lahore. He has three books to his credit·

(*i*) The Deccan Policy of the Mughals.

(*ii*) Iranian Influence in Mughal India.

(*iii*) The attitude of Muslim Kings towards Hindus in Islamic India.

He has written about 25 articles in Journals of International repute. He has been a member of many historical conferences held in Canada, U. S. A. and Malaysia· His present contribution for this book is "the Role of History in the writing of Gazetteers."

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